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SERIES CPH (3)

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CENSUS '90



**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas**

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix G.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	6	6	7
Ancestry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the table.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE									
Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Stubhead			Boxhead			
Table 67. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990			The State			Total			
This table presents data on the labor force, by sex, race, and Hispanic or Latino ethnicity, and by age and education.			Total			Total			
The labor force is defined as the civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed.			Total			Total			
The labor force is defined as the civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed.			Total			Total			
The labor force is defined as the civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed.			Total			Total			
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The labor force is defined as the civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed.			Total			Total			
The labor force is defined as the civilian noninstitutionalized population 16 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed.			Total			Total			
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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.," next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.," next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

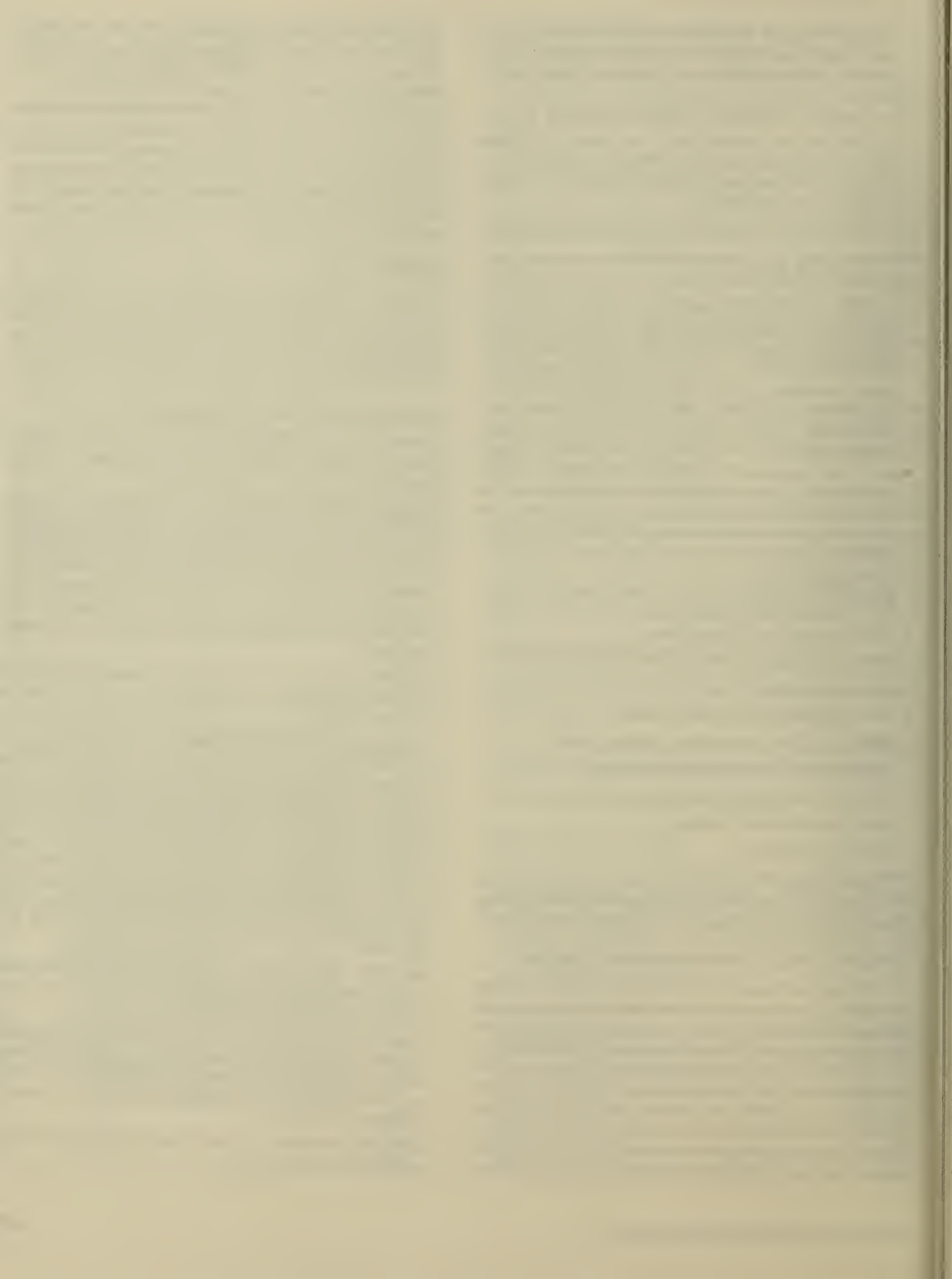


TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

NASHUA, NH PMSA

User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

Hillsborough County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-31, New Hampshire; CPH-3-95D, Lowell, MA-NH PMSA; and CPH-3-221, Manchester, NH MSA.

Hillsborough County—The remainder of census tract 151 is shown in the report CPH-3-221, Manchester, NH MSA. The remainders of census tract 190 and census tract 195 are shown in the report CPH-3-31, New Hampshire.

Rockingham County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-31, New Hampshire; CPH-3-95C, Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA; CPH-3-221, Manchester, NH MSA; and CPH-3-267, Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA.

Rockingham County—The remainders of census tract 33, census tract 34, and census tract 35 are shown in the report CPH-3-95C, Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA.

User Note 2

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 16—Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA—MA part (Amesbury town, Andover town, Boxford town, Georgetown town, Groveland town, Haverhill city, Lawrence city, Merrimac town, Methuen town, Newbury town, Newburyport city, North Andover town, Salisbury town, West Newbury town)

Area 20—Nonmetropolitan portion of Hillsborough County (Antrim town, Bennington town, Deering town, Frances-town town, Greenfield town, Greenville town, Hancock town, Hillsborough town, Lyndeborough town, Mason town, New Boston town, New Ipswich town, Peterborough town, Sharon town, Temple town, Weare town, Windsor town)

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
		73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
		78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana				
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
		83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
33	New Mexico				
34	New York				Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
		87	Billings, MT MSA		
36	North Dakota	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
39	Oregon				
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
		92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
41	Rhode Island	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
42	South Carolina	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
43	South Dakota			122	Columbus, OH MSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
		95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		
46	Utah	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
47	Vermont			125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
48	Virginia			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin				
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
		294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
		294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA		
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	343	York, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, NH	
121 -----	121
131 -----	131 (pt.)
131 -----	131 (pt.)

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NH¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, NH	
121 -----	121 (pt.)
131 -----	121 (pt.)
	131

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NH¹

¹Census tract comparability not provided; no changes in census tracts between 1980 and 1990 or changes affected less than 2.5 percent of the 1990 census population of the census tract.

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston--Low- rence--Salem, MA--NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hamp- shire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County, NH	
					Total	Nashua city	Total	Londonderry COP	Tract 143	Tract 171
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	8 042.7	6 638.5	1 404.2	783.0	674.7	80.1	108.3	31.6	30.8	82.9
Square miles	3 105.3	2 563.1	542.2	302.3	260.5	30.9	41.8	12.2	11.9	32.0
AGE										
All persons	4 171 643	3 871 990	299 653	180 557	160 776	79 662	19 781	10 114	6 372	5 705
Under 5 years	286 621	261 663	24 958	15 040	13 269	6 425	1 771	862	548	395
5 to 9 years	256 195	233 641	22 554	13 642	11 767	5 373	1 875	903	557	437
10 to 14 years	235 377	214 778	20 599	12 398	10 680	4 577	1 718	900	580	452
15 to 19 years	277 481	257 495	19 986	12 143	10 652	4 834	1 491	806	506	401
20 to 24 years	363 728	343 852	19 876	12 146	11 142	6 214	1 004	528	299	254
25 to 34 years	803 714	743 754	59 960	36 633	32 816	17 335	3 817	1 947	1 110	712
35 to 44 years	654 388	600 698	53 690	32 042	27 836	12 490	4 206	2 118	1 382	1 197
45 to 54 years	427 644	394 572	33 072	19 750	17 618	8 038	2 132	1 159	803	916
55 to 64 years	349 754	328 704	21 050	12 524	11 566	6 292	958	492	314	449
65 to 74 years	288 804	274 532	14 272	8 462	7 928	4 729	534	273	181	294
75 to 84 years	168 917	161 512	7 405	4 439	4 218	2 550	221	100	81	163
85 years and over	59 020	56 789	2 231	1 338	1 284	805	54	26	11	35
3 and 4 years	112 604	102 726	9 878	5 916	5 201	2 526	715	340	229	168
16 years and over	3 346 414	3 118 952	227 462	137 027	122 948	62 365	14 079	7 265	4 573	4 324
18 years and over	3 246 998	3 027 754	219 234	132 015	118 578	60 462	13 437	6 915	4 356	4 144
21 years and over	3 043 797	2 835 913	207 884	125 118	112 391	57 438	12 727	6 529	4 106	3 964
60 years and over	690 342	656 765	33 577	20 047	18 806	11 084	1 241	608	406	676
62 years and over	620 462	590 991	29 471	17 549	16 497	9 813	1 052	516	347	597
Median	33.2	33.3	32.1	31.9	32.0	31.9	31.2	31.0	32.0	37.0
Female										
Under 5 years	2 161 667	2 010 448	151 219	91 336	81 385	40 584	9 951	5 111	3 093	2 836
5 to 9 years	140 253	127 888	12 365	7 415	6 520	3 126	895	425	270	201
10 to 14 years	125 078	113 979	11 099	6 682	5 758	2 644	924	451	269	229
15 to 19 years	114 827	104 749	10 078	6 093	5 226	2 243	867	446	263	207
20 to 24 years	137 186	127 440	9 746	5 974	5 247	2 448	727	398	232	191
25 to 34 years	183 029	173 018	10 011	6 124	5 636	3 143	488	266	127	112
35 to 44 years	402 725	372 705	30 020	18 256	16 260	8 402	1 996	1 005	573	358
45 to 54 years	333 558	306 582	26 976	16 185	14 028	6 245	2 157	1 108	695	637
55 to 64 years	219 489	203 453	16 036	9 609	8 629	3 977	980	550	368	423
65 to 64 years	183 601	173 077	10 524	6 331	5 866	3 325	465	234	148	210
65 to 74 years	165 550	157 575	7 975	4 780	4 488	2 718	292	157	89	154
75 to 84 years	111 299	106 566	4 733	2 877	2 753	1 691	124	55	49	93
85 years and over	45 072	43 416	1 656	1 010	974	622	36	16	10	21
3 and 4 years	54 747	49 902	4 845	2 893	2 536	1 205	357	161	110	93
16 years and over	1 758 522	1 642 840	115 682	69 981	62 886	32 126	7 095	3 697	2 241	2 156
18 years and over	1 710 145	1 598 457	111 688	67 511	60 738	31 192	6 773	3 514	2 138	2 073
21 years and over	1 608 009	1 501 951	106 058	64 027	57 585	29 572	6 442	3 335	2 022	1 979
60 years and over	414 425	395 096	19 329	11 687	11 007	6 657	680	342	205	357
62 years and over	377 553	360 271	17 282	10 418	9 833	5 987	585	291	181	320
Median	34.4	34.6	32.5	32.4	32.5	32.8	31.1	31.0	32.2	37.3
Male										
Under 5 years	2 009 976	1 861 542	148 434	89 221	79 391	39 078	9 830	5 003	3 279	2 869
Median age	32.0	32.0	31.7	31.4	31.4	31.1	31.3	30.9	31.7	36.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 171 643	3 871 990	299 653	180 557	160 776	79 662	19 781	10 114	6 372	5 705
In households	4 033 441	3 736 028	297 413	179 168	159 391	78 701	19 777	10 110	6 372	5 699
Householder	1 547 004	1 440 078	106 926	65 169	58 783	31 051	6 386	3 298	2 013	1 942
Family householder	1 035 260	954 504	80 756	48 547	43 196	20 913	5 351	2 752	1 739	1 643
Nonfamily householder	511 744	485 574	26 170	16 622	15 587	10 138	1 035	546	274	299
Living alone	396 061	376 516	19 545	12 389	11 651	7 714	738	385	191	231
Spouse	802 379	733 370	69 009	41 249	36 496	17 024	4 753	2 401	1 579	1 478
Child	1 281 993	1 182 442	99 551	59 565	52 079	23 828	7 486	3 797	2 443	1 974
Other relatives	177 726	168 208	9 518	5 352	4 809	2 555	543	269	156	149
Nonrelatives	224 339	211 930	12 409	7 833	7 224	4 243	609	345	181	156
Institutionalized persons	55 168	53 660	1 508	830	830	596	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	83 034	82 302	732	559	555	365	4	4	—	6
Persons per household	2.61	2.59	2.78	2.75	2.71	2.53	3.10	3.07	3.17	2.93
Persons per family	3.19	3.18	3.21	3.19	3.16	3.08	3.39	3.35	3.40	3.19
Persons 65 years and over										
In households	516 741	492 833	23 908	14 239	13 430	8 084	809	399	273	492
Householder	480 487	457 977	22 510	13 445	12 636	7 613	809	399	273	492
Family householder	325 470	311 230	14 240	8 635	8 174	5 094	461	213	150	285
Nonfamily householder	158 519	152 338	6 181	3 865	3 689	2 460	176	69	42	91
Living alone	152 994	147 093	5 901	3 703	3 535	2 372	168	66	42	87
Spouse	103 358	97 991	5 367	3 161	2 984	1 747	177	101	69	150
Other relatives	44 312	41 778	2 534	1 426	1 268	657	158	78	50	52
Nonrelatives	7 347	6 978	369	223	210	115	13	7	4	5
Institutionalized persons	33 699	32 495	1 204	679	679	450	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2 555	2 361	194	115	115	21	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 035 260	954 504	80 756	48 547	43 196	20 913	5 351	2 752	1 739	1 643
With own children under 18 years	472 078	429 654	42 424	25 587	22 326	10 140	3 261	1 656	1 054	806
Number of own children under 18 years	860 329	784 056	76 273	46 168	40 059	18 063	6 109	3 082	1 944	1 497
Married-couple families	802 379	733 370	69 009	41 249	36 496	17 024	4 753	2 401	1 579	1 478
With own children under 18 years	367 179	330 825	36 354	21 727	18 810	8 165	2 917	1 448	966	734
Number of own children under 18 years	682 003	615 290	66 713	40 007	34 452	14 850	5 555	2 758	1 811	1 377
Female householder, no husband present	181 231	172 710	8 521	5 336	4 907	2 874	429	262	107	114
With own children under 18 years	89 905	85 223	4 682	3 015	2 746	1 564	269	169	63	53
Number of own children under 18 years	155 564	148 056	7 508	4 906	4 475	2 610	431	264	95	90
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 611 941	1 498 076	113 865	68 331	61 179	30 716	7 152	3 660	2 396	2 222
Never married	603 503	572 251	31 252	19 181	17 442	9 556	1 739	926	605	529
Now married, except separated	849 935	778 586	71 349	42 573	37 710	17 686	4 863	2 459	1 622	1 525
Separated	27 185	25 636	1 549	904	820	488	84	47	18	23
Widowed	41 647	39 640	2 007	1 160	1 062	634	98	39	27	32
Divorced	89 671	81 963	7 708	4 513	4 145	2 352	368	189	124	113
Females 15 years and over	1 781 509	1 663 832	117 677	71 146	63 881	32 571	7 265	3 789	2 291	2 199
Never married	555 415	530 297	25 118	15 592	14 177	7 809	1 415	791	430	386
Now married, except separated	843 994	772 770	71 224	42 501	37 634	17 628	4 867	2 459	1 613	1 525
Separated	41 703	39 795	1 908	1 179	1 072	626	107	57	15	26
Widowed	202 723	193 484	9 239	5 546	5 219	3 222	327	161	95	117
Divorced	137 674	127 486	10 188	6 328	5 779	3 286	549	321	138	145

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	5.8	12.9	7.8	4.0	.9	2.3	.9	2.7	3.0	5.1
Square miles	2.3	5.0	3.0	1.5	.4	.9	.3	1.1	1.1	2.0
AGE										
All persons	5 101	6 013	8 878	5 023	3 880	5 065	1 780	6 211	6 172	4 990
Under 5 years	373	554	589	364	397	447	92	682	493	326
5 to 9 years	344	366	579	344	317	359	60	514	438	324
10 to 14 years	352	264	628	292	212	293	49	386	407	252
15 to 19 years	333	286	640	293	247	270	64	406	373	421
20 to 24 years	308	697	556	360	441	454	189	665	338	376
25 to 34 years	833	2 044	1 506	941	936	1 171	414	1 385	1 179	860
35 to 44 years	878	904	1 669	742	488	567	167	760	863	755
45 to 54 years	661	456	1 243	482	256	383	106	400	498	553
55 to 64 years	537	236	800	471	247	399	122	351	614	534
65 to 74 years	327	117	430	441	178	428	180	355	552	378
75 to 84 years	124	74	200	236	113	233	211	229	310	176
85 years and over	31	15	38	57	48	61	126	78	107	35
3 and 4 years	163	183	246	152	151	172	33	250	215	140
16 years and over	3 965	4 764	6 947	3 954	2 912	3 927	1 568	4 550	4 757	4 029
18 years and over	3 808	4 657	6 698	3 841	2 828	3 824	1 546	4 405	4 615	3 891
21 years and over	3 627	4 463	6 329	3 675	2 650	3 618	1 499	4 125	4 402	3 581
60 years and over	727	305	1 028	967	476	938	584	831	1 305	837
62 years and over	632	258	855	871	428	855	557	759	1 181	735
Median	35.1	28.5	34.6	34.0	27.7	30.4	35.8	27.9	33.8	34.3
Female	2 576	2 936	4 550	2 630	1 946	2 644	979	3 219	3 190	2 619
Under 5 years	177	270	270	193	192	223	40	330	236	134
5 to 9 years	173	179	288	175	146	178	27	245	204	164
10 to 14 years	160	137	319	144	103	147	27	198	192	124
15 to 19 years	165	156	328	146	119	134	35	216	174	242
20 to 24 years	150	365	273	176	222	227	92	327	173	221
25 to 34 years	429	937	752	461	449	561	184	686	586	425
35 to 44 years	440	428	869	376	241	273	75	371	427	388
45 to 54 years	338	202	626	264	116	206	57	203	252	273
55 to 64 years	269	127	405	247	142	233	66	205	343	300
65 to 74 years	182	77	240	262	105	258	108	211	317	210
75 to 84 years	76	46	151	141	76	157	163	164	199	113
85 years and over	17	12	29	45	35	47	105	63	87	25
3 and 4 years	84	91	108	78	60	85	13	125	98	57
16 years and over	2 033	2 314	3 598	2 089	1 491	2 082	879	2 407	2 525	2 171
18 years and over	1 962	2 253	3 467	2 033	1 450	2 029	866	2 334	2 462	2 104
21 years and over	1 859	2 150	3 283	1 944	1 355	1 926	839	2 183	2 354	1 893
60 years and over	397	192	602	574	292	592	411	543	800	492
62 years and over	358	167	513	522	266	542	399	499	731	433
Median	35.8	28.3	35.5	35.5	28.1	31.9	46.6	28.5	35.7	35.0
Male	2 525	3 077	4 328	2 393	1 934	2 421	801	2 992	2 982	2 371
Median age	34.4	28.7	33.5	32.6	27.1	29.3	31.1	27.1	32.2	33.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	5 101	6 013	8 878	5 023	3 880	5 065	1 780	6 211	6 172	4 990
In households	5 101	5 913	8 878	4 991	3 834	5 048	1 690	6 175	6 043	4 763
Householder	1 777	2 584	3 239	1 953	1 592	2 138	986	2 498	2 223	1 698
Family householder	1 463	1 493	2 470	1 349	874	1 316	306	1 489	1 669	1 345
Nonfamily householder	314	1 091	769	604	718	822	680	1 009	554	353
Living alone	254	715	587	461	547	669	580	777	447	263
Spouse	1 297	1 164	2 143	1 104	534	915	200	925	1 363	1 151
Child	1 704	1 494	2 934	1 490	1 180	1 497	259	1 981	1 988	1 564
Other relatives	178	144	234	177	161	200	73	311	222	151
Nonrelatives	145	527	328	267	367	298	172	460	247	199
Institutionalized persons	—	100	—	—	15	—	46	—	112	39
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	32	31	17	44	36	17	188
Persons per household	2.87	2.29	2.74	2.56	2.41	2.36	1.71	2.47	2.72	2.81
Persons per family	3.17	2.88	3.15	3.05	3.15	2.98	2.74	3.16	3.14	3.13
Persons 65 years and over	482	206	668	734	339	722	517	662	969	589
In households	482	203	668	734	321	719	467	660	852	567
Householder	284	118	431	473	223	504	399	483	574	360
Nonfamily householder	92	58	200	189	118	261	332	290	251	122
Living alone	90	57	194	180	112	257	328	276	243	115
Spouse	133	53	154	203	61	148	44	97	210	161
Other relatives	62	28	69	48	24	57	20	66	9	41
Nonrelatives	3	4	14	10	13	10	4	14	—	5
Institutionalized persons	—	3	—	—	14	—	45	—	110	22
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	4	3	5	2	7	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 463	1 493	2 470	1 349	874	1 316	306	1 489	1 669	1 345
With own children under 18 years	669	804	1 179	585	498	658	129	861	787	582
Number of own children under 18 years	1 228	1 261	2 093	1 068	957	1 158	208	1 667	1 463	1 023
Married-couple families	1 297	1 164	2 143	1 104	534	915	200	925	1 363	1 151
With own children under 18 years	601	627	1 038	480	279	434	73	499	645	506
Number of own children under 18 years	1 121	1 014	1 877	900	568	794	121	990	1 219	903
Female householder, no husband present	114	229	254	190	253	319	79	436	218	148
With own children under 18 years	52	129	110	85	179	186	49	304	105	59
Number of own children under 18 years	84	186	171	137	321	306	79	586	183	95
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 966	2 479	3 409	1 905	1 449	1 870	694	2 183	2 276	1 891
Never married	491	919	934	574	607	655	329	859	625	555
Now married, except separated	1 324	1 215	2 189	1 138	585	951	223	993	1 410	1 193
Separated	13	61	36	27	53	35	13	60	24	15
Widowed	45	19	34	42	33	59	42	53	85	34
Divorced	93	265	216	124	171	170	87	218	132	94
Females 15 years and over	2 066	2 350	3 673	2 118	1 505	2 096	885	2 446	2 558	2 197
Never married	399	665	822	513	474	535	254	686	514	651
Now married, except separated	1 336	1 198	2 193	1 134	576	952	222	990	1 417	1 191
Separated	17	58	42	34	60	69	24	122	38	21
Widowed	163	105	312	234	149	282	268	288	370	201
Divorced	151	324	304	203	246	258	117	360	219	133

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH—Con.						
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 171 (pt.)
LAND AREA							
Square kilometers	4.2	8.1	3.0	14.9	4.1	—	.5
Square miles	1.6	3.1	1.2	5.7	1.6	—	.2
AGE							
All persons	6 066	4 578	4 854	8 591	2 460	—	—
Under 5 years	360	313	401	863	171	—	—
5 to 9 years	219	375	382	636	116	—	—
10 to 14 years	170	336	376	462	98	—	—
15 to 19 years	222	338	379	450	112	—	—
20 to 24 years	663	241	268	536	122	—	—
25 to 34 years	2 018	663	827	2 146	412	—	—
35 to 44 years	894	996	886	1 590	331	—	—
45 to 54 years	485	709	621	872	313	—	—
55 to 64 years	391	397	301	575	317	—	—
65 to 74 years	400	143	152	356	292	—	—
75 to 84 years	208	56	144	89	147	—	—
85 years and over	36	11	117	16	29	—	—
3 and 4 years	119	131	178	324	69	—	—
16 years and over	5 287	3 482	3 618	6 549	2 056	—	—
18 years and over	5 215	3 331	3 439	6 360	2 004	—	—
21 years and over	5 025	3 152	3 250	6 103	1 939	—	—
60 years and over	848	361	531	714	632	—	—
62 years and over	759	297	465	606	555	—	—
Median	30.9	35.2	32.8	31.5	41.1	—	—
Female	2 980	2 266	2 488	4 285	1 276	—	—
Under 5 years	199	148	210	426	78	—	—
5 to 9 years	111	186	188	325	55	—	—
10 to 14 years	82	172	188	210	40	—	—
15 to 19 years	120	145	183	231	54	—	—
20 to 24 years	346	114	117	281	59	—	—
25 to 34 years	888	360	423	1 055	206	—	—
35 to 44 years	413	506	457	804	177	—	—
45 to 54 years	230	356	286	404	164	—	—
55 to 64 years	207	167	141	299	174	—	—
65 to 74 years	237	71	83	190	167	—	—
75 to 84 years	122	34	115	47	87	—	—
85 years and over	25	7	97	13	15	—	—
3 and 4 years	67	50	101	160	28	—	—
16 years and over	2 574	1 729	1 858	3 283	1 093	—	—
18 years and over	2 537	1 671	1 768	3 187	1 069	—	—
21 years and over	2 428	1 585	1 688	3 049	1 036	—	—
60 years and over	503	179	351	377	352	—	—
62 years and over	450	149	320	318	320	—	—
Median	30.9	35.2	33.6	31.4	43.4	—	—
Male	3 086	2 312	2 366	4 306	1 184	—	—
Median age	31.0	35.3	31.9	31.6	38.2	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	6 066	4 578	4 854	8 591	2 460	—	—
In households	6 066	4 578	4 570	8 591	2 460	—	—
Householder	3 147	1 531	1 405	3 219	1 061	—	—
Family householder	1 462	1 312	1 245	2 405	715	—	—
Nonfamily householder	1 685	219	160	814	346	—	—
Living alone	1 261	173	108	580	292	—	—
Spouse	1 163	1 216	1 120	2 118	611	—	—
Child	1 020	1 636	1 805	2 674	602	—	—
Other relatives	151	112	123	229	89	—	—
Nonrelatives	585	83	117	351	97	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	284	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	1.93	2.99	3.25	2.67	2.32	—	—
Persons per family	2.60	3.26	3.45	3.09	2.82	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	644	210	413	461	468	—	—
In households	644	210	157	461	468	—	—
Householder	452	124	81	277	311	—	—
Nonfamily householder	247	43	17	94	146	—	—
Living alone	235	42	15	88	140	—	—
Spouse	150	53	38	120	122	—	—
Other relatives	32	31	35	58	27	—	—
Nonrelatives	10	2	3	6	8	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	256	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	1 462	1 312	1 245	2 405	715	—	—
With own children under 18 years	517	653	729	1 234	255	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	793	1 201	1 364	2 154	425	—	—
Married-couple families	1 163	1 216	1 120	2 118	611	—	—
With own children under 18 years	379	616	668	1 098	222	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	611	1 149	1 259	1 950	374	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	211	71	92	186	74	—	—
With own children under 18 years	110	27	48	96	25	—	—
Number of own children under 18 years	148	41	84	149	40	—	—
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	2 729	1 794	1 793	3 306	972	—	—
Never married	1 019	444	507	812	226	—	—
Now married, except separated	1 245	1 246	1 169	2 171	634	—	—
Separated	79	8	9	43	12	—	—
Widowed	56	23	44	35	30	—	—
Divorced	330	73	64	245	70	—	—
Females 15 years and over	2 588	1 760	1 902	3 324	1 103	—	—
Never married	735	335	367	669	190	—	—
Now married, except separated	1 207	1 239	1 172	2 168	633	—	—
Separated	53	15	19	42	12	—	—
Widowed	234	78	234	151	153	—	—
Divorced	359	93	110	294	115	—	—

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH								
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 131	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 152
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	27.7	7.9	37.6	39.1	15.5	38.2	30.8	48.7	40.2
Square miles	10.7	3.1	14.5	15.1	6.0	14.8	11.9	18.8	15.5
AGE									
All persons	5 784	7 626	6 120	5 516	4 560	11 224	6 372	4 333	4 735
Under 5 years	555	615	516	575	401	957	548	255	353
5 to 9 years	474	477	488	518	221	978	557	351	378
10 to 14 years	425	476	479	499	171	972	580	388	399
15 to 19 years	424	502	421	398	228	965	506	350	405
20 to 24 years	377	671	370	321	407	583	299	198	238
25 to 34 years	1 288	1 677	1 163	1 126	1 312	2 151	1 110	447	616
35 to 44 years	1 088	1 120	1 206	1 183	635	2 323	1 382	844	970
45 to 54 years	608	832	697	504	427	1 373	803	740	803
55 to 64 years	342	607	372	221	336	575	314	436	364
65 to 74 years	135	413	208	127	253	245	181	226	131
75 to 84 years	56	196	125	35	141	79	81	73	69
85 years and over	12	40	75	9	28	23	11	25	9
3 and 4 years	193	231	188	231	131	365	229	120	149
16 years and over	4 250	5 950	4 548	3 855	3 728	8 115	4 573	3 265	3 534
18 years and over	4 056	5 735	4 356	3 681	3 648	7 734	4 356	3 105	3 353
21 years and over	3 838	5 443	4 141	3 474	3 485	7 203	4 106	2 932	3 142
60 years and over	363	935	565	269	572	588	406	530	367
62 years and over	297	802	496	222	501	479	347	446	294
Median	30.4	31.0	31.8	29.9	30.9	31.1	32.0	37.6	34.7
Female	2 880	3 885	3 113	2 784	2 296	5 618	3 093	2 206	2 344
Under 5 years	264	312	258	295	201	479	270	126	178
5 to 9 years	235	228	240	249	95	494	269	174	177
10 to 14 years	216	244	237	253	85	466	263	196	208
15 to 19 years	199	241	196	213	110	464	232	178	179
20 to 24 years	199	352	188	153	222	222	127	96	120
25 to 34 years	644	815	596	593	614	1 128	573	241	313
35 to 44 years	544	575	604	594	312	1 169	695	447	512
45 to 54 years	303	425	341	234	225	668	368	365	387
55 to 64 years	157	301	177	109	165	278	148	210	159
65 to 74 years	73	238	119	66	155	124	89	117	62
75 to 84 years	38	126	95	17	95	48	49	40	44
85 years and over	8	28	62	8	17	18	10	16	5
3 and 4 years	90	120	93	119	66	184	110	61	75
16 years and over	2 137	3 049	2 341	1 946	1 901	4 073	2 241	1 676	1 751
18 years and over	2 043	2 955	2 241	1 854	1 856	3 901	2 138	1 590	1 669
21 years and over	1 931	2 804	2 142	1 752	1 771	3 638	2 022	1 506	1 576
60 years and over	197	535	356	145	340	321	205	265	181
62 years and over	164	476	323	118	305	270	181	221	151
Median	30.3	31.8	32.3	29.6	31.6	31.2	32.2	37.4	34.9
Male	2 904	3 741	3 007	2 732	2 264	5 606	3 279	2 127	2 391
Median age	30.6	30.4	31.3	30.2	30.3	31.0	31.7	37.7	34.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	5 784	7 626	6 120	5 516	4 560	11 224	6 372	4 333	4 735
In households	5 784	7 626	5 930	5 516	4 492	11 224	6 372	4 333	4 735
Householder	1 884	2 838	1 908	1 725	1 917	3 509	2 013	1 430	1 558
Family householder	1 608	2 073	1 637	1 510	1 228	3 075	1 739	1 254	1 319
Nonfamily householder	276	765	271	215	689	434	274	176	239
Living alone	177	546	159	149	502	303	191	134	171
Spouse	1 426	1 707	1 448	1 343	1 020	2 763	1 579	1 144	1 201
Child	2 076	2 404	2 148	2 159	1 112	4 385	2 443	1 580	1 753
Other relatives	170	297	185	149	159	286	156	84	84
Nonrelatives	228	380	241	140	284	181	95	139	139
Institutionalized persons	—	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	91	—	68	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.07	2.69	3.11	3.20	2.34	3.20	3.17	3.03	3.04
Persons per family	3.28	3.13	3.31	3.42	2.87	3.42	3.40	3.24	3.30
Persons 65 years and over	203	649	408	171	422	347	273	324	209
In households	203	649	408	171	414	347	273	324	209
Householder	106	412	139	93	282	179	150	193	121
Nonfamily householder	33	182	40	29	143	45	42	57	40
Living alone	30	178	34	23	134	43	42	52	39
Spouse	48	159	54	33	98	61	69	99	60
Other relatives	41	69	44	38	30	77	50	26	27
Nonrelatives	8	9	11	7	4	10	4	6	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	62	—	8	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 608	2 073	1 637	1 510	1 228	3 075	1 739	1 254	1 319
With own children under 18 years	910	1 045	939	947	538	1 828	1 054	630	732
Number of own children under 18 years	1 661	1 761	1 673	1 766	845	3 363	1 944	1 189	1 345
Married-couple families	1 426	1 707	1 448	1 343	1 020	2 763	1 579	1 144	1 201
With own children under 18 years	804	846	845	847	420	1 654	966	571	665
Number of own children under 18 years	1 488	1 470	1 532	1 596	680	3 096	1 811	1 099	1 236
Female householder, no husband present	125	268	129	118	154	238	107	86	75
With own children under 18 years	83	148	69	80	92	137	63	47	43
Number of own children under 18 years	136	218	108	138	129	216	95	71	72
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 165	2 957	2 259	1 937	1 852	4 138	2 396	1 629	1 824
Never married	545	884	599	443	552	1 084	605	363	459
Now married, except separated	1 462	1 777	1 489	1 374	1 060	2 820	1 622	1 179	1 227
Separated	25	38	19	19	27	31	18	9	11
Widowed	14	50	37	16	27	26	27	24	22
Divorced	119	208	115	85	186	177	124	54	105
Females 15 years and over	2 165	3 101	2 378	1 987	1 915	4 179	2 291	1 710	1 781
Never married	435	701	543	381	422	874	430	331	361
Now married, except separated	1 462	1 769	1 489	1 375	1 047	2 822	1 613	1 172	1 231
Separated	18	63	33	17	41	46	15	14	25
Widowed	89	262	166	78	165	155	95	92	67
Divorced	161	306	147	136	240	282	138	101	97

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 161	Tract 162	Tract 171 (pt.)	Tract 180	Tract 190 (pt.)	Tract 195 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 37
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	11.3	53.8	82.4	51.2	66.5	43.7	.3	52.1
Square miles	4.4	20.8	31.8	19.8	25.7	16.9	.1	20.1
AGE								
All persons	2 345	9 450	5 705	2 410	3 112	1 822	15	6 850
Under 5 years	190	855	395	228	248	153	2	557
5 to 9 years	195	693	437	207	256	164	1	536
10 to 14 years	137	605	452	155	217	148	—	526
15 to 19 years	143	585	401	154	212	124	1	499
20 to 24 years	164	713	254	109	139	85	1	353
25 to 34 years	467	2 089	712	493	560	270	2	1 337
35 to 44 years	381	1 536	1 197	505	605	371	5	1 355
45 to 54 years	229	873	916	253	296	226	2	814
55 to 64 years	168	559	449	141	255	135	—	466
65 to 74 years	140	477	294	95	199	75	—	255
75 to 84 years	109	325	163	62	99	55	1	121
85 years and over	22	140	35	8	26	16	—	31
3 and 4 years	85	321	168	89	112	63	1	202
16 years and over	1 795	7 174	4 324	1 787	2 351	1 334	12	5 131
18 years and over	1 737	6 942	4 144	1 729	2 263	1 277	12	4 915
21 years and over	1 657	6 572	3 964	1 644	2 143	1 209	10	4 665
60 years and over	350	1 219	676	234	438	210	1	624
62 years and over	319	1 099	597	204	395	186	1	536
Median	32.0	30.9	37.0	32.6	33.7	33.9	38.3	32.4
Female	1 214	4 900	2 836	1 188	1 559	885	8	3 443
Under 5 years	90	409	201	118	119	74	2	272
5 to 9 years	94	341	229	91	122	76	1	269
10 to 14 years	76	286	207	72	105	69	—	274
15 to 19 years	71	283	191	87	101	54	—	251
20 to 24 years	80	400	112	54	70	38	—	178
25 to 34 years	227	1 065	358	246	298	147	2	683
35 to 44 years	203	777	637	247	285	182	2	692
45 to 54 years	113	445	423	109	143	103	—	369
55 to 64 years	90	283	210	67	127	60	—	231
65 to 74 years	85	289	154	53	103	43	—	140
75 to 84 years	67	216	93	38	67	29	1	65
85 years and over	18	106	21	6	19	10	—	19
3 and 4 years	41	138	93	52	59	30	1	93
16 years and over	936	3 807	2 156	896	1 191	659	5	2 575
18 years and over	904	3 682	2 073	857	1 149	634	5	2 476
21 years and over	874	3 509	1 979	812	1 095	602	5	2 340
60 years and over	212	754	357	130	248	104	1	341
62 years and over	192	689	320	115	228	93	1	295
Median	33.7	31.6	37.3	32.6	33.6	34.1	32.0	32.1
Male	1 131	4 550	2 869	1 222	1 553	937	7	3 407
Median age	31.0	30.3	36.8	32.7	33.7	33.7	38.8	32.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 345	9 450	5 705	2 410	3 112	1 822	15	6 850
In households	2 345	9 315	5 699	2 410	3 112	1 797	15	6 846
Householder	912	3 551	1 942	811	1 148	586	6	2 379
Family householder	619	2 550	1 643	683	847	498	3	1 878
Nonfamily householder	293	1 001	299	128	301	88	3	501
Living alone	224	760	231	90	231	69	2	373
Spouse	496	2 071	1 478	617	729	450	2	1 677
Child	737	2 966	1 974	823	1 029	662	5	2 347
Other relatives	64	265	149	75	77	54	1	209
Nonrelatives	136	462	156	84	129	45	1	234
Institutionalized persons	—	135	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	6	—	—	25	—	4
Persons per household	2.57	2.62	2.93	2.97	2.71	3.07	2.50	2.88
Persons per family	3.10	3.08	3.19	3.22	3.17	3.34	3.67	3.25
Persons 65 years and over	271	942	492	165	324	146	1	407
In households	271	811	492	165	324	122	1	407
Householder	192	536	285	105	217	70	1	255
Nonfamily householder	107	266	91	40	91	23	1	116
Living alone	101	253	87	39	87	21	1	111
Spouse	58	177	150	41	79	31	—	85
Other relatives	12	85	52	19	22	19	—	62
Nonrelatives	9	13	5	—	6	2	—	5
Institutionalized persons	—	131	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	619	2 550	1 643	683	847	498	3	1 878
With own children under 18 years	312	1 385	806	362	432	266	2	1 029
Number of own children under 18 years	566	2 407	1 497	644	812	523	3	1 855
Married-couple families	496	2 071	1 478	617	729	450	2	1 677
With own children under 18 years	249	1 101	734	328	365	250	2	923
Number of own children under 18 years	460	1 980	1 377	592	696	489	3	1 693
Female householder, no husband present	92	362	114	45	87	33	—	141
With own children under 18 years	49	229	53	25	52	12	—	84
Number of own children under 18 years	89	346	90	40	91	26	—	130
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	869	3 433	2 222	913	1 178	691	7	2 603
Never married	247	905	529	203	302	166	4	633
Now married, except separated	510	2 137	1 525	635	745	462	2	1 721
Separated	14	61	23	11	20	6	—	32
Widowed	25	77	32	11	21	19	—	55
Divorced	73	253	113	53	90	38	1	162
Females 15 years and over	954	3 864	2 199	907	1 213	666	5	2 628
Never married	192	800	386	170	240	102	1	507
Now married, except separated	514	2 139	1 525	628	751	469	2	1 725
Separated	18	93	26	11	17	9	1	41
Widowed	102	408	117	52	105	44	1	160
Divorced	128	424	145	46	100	42	—	195
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS								

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Londonderry CDP, Rockingham County, NH				Remainder of Rockingham County, NH			
	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 39	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 38
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers .....	.1	—	12.5	19.0	.3	.2	39.6	36.6
Square miles	—	—	4.8	7.3	.1	.1	15.3	14.1
AGE								
All persons	14	16	3 407	6 677	47	1	3 443	6 176
Under 5 years	2	2	271	587	5	—	286	618
5 to 9 years	1	1	259	642	6	—	277	689
10 to 14 years	—	1	311	588	6	—	215	597
15 to 19 years	1	—	286	519	4	—	213	468
20 to 24 years	1	1	158	368	—	—	195	281
25 to 34 years	2	2	579	1 364	11	—	758	1 101
35 to 44 years	4	3	731	1 380	10	1	624	1 453
45 to 54 years	2	1	423	733	3	—	391	579
55 to 64 years	—	2	222	268	2	—	244	220
65 to 74 years	—	2	105	166	—	—	150	111
75 to 84 years	1	1	47	51	—	—	74	47
85 years and over	—	—	15	11	—	—	16	12
3 and 4 years	1	—	103	236	4	—	99	272
16 years and over	11	12	2 508	4 734	30	1	2 623	4 160
18 years and over	11	12	2 375	4 517	28	1	2 540	3 953
21 years and over	9	12	2 243	4 265	26	1	2 422	3 749
60 years and over	1	4	262	341	—	—	362	271
62 years and over	1	3	223	289	—	—	313	223
Median	35.5	36.0	32.7	30.3	31.5	38.5	32.2	30.8
Female	8	7	1 728	3 368	18	—	1 715	3 107
Under 5 years	2	—	136	287	1	—	136	333
5 to 9 years	1	—	133	317	2	—	136	335
10 to 14 years	—	1	159	286	1	—	115	305
15 to 19 years	—	—	138	260	1	—	113	215
20 to 24 years	—	1	81	184	—	—	97	125
25 to 34 years	2	1	292	710	5	—	391	595
35 to 44 years	2	1	395	710	6	—	297	746
45 to 54 years	—	1	194	355	—	—	175	254
55 to 64 years	—	1	107	126	1	—	124	106
65 to 74 years	—	1	60	96	—	—	80	55
75 to 84 years	1	—	25	29	—	—	40	29
85 years and over	—	—	8	8	—	—	11	9
3 and 4 years	1	—	46	114	1	—	47	148
16 years and over	5	6	1 272	2 414	14	—	1 303	2 081
18 years and over	5	6	1 215	2 288	13	—	1 261	1 985
21 years and over	5	6	1 142	2 182	13	—	1 198	1 896
60 years and over	1	2	146	193	—	—	195	143
62 years and over	1	1	126	163	—	—	169	125
Median	32.0	37.5	32.6	30.3	33.5	—	31.9	30.7
Male	6	9	1 679	3 309	29	1	1 728	3 069
Median age	41.0	35.5	32.7	30.2	18.5	38.5	32.7	31.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	14	16	3 407	6 677	47	1	3 443	6 176
In households	14	16	3 403	6 677	47	1	3 443	6 176
Householder	5	6	1 120	2 167	12	1	1 259	1 816
Family householder	3	5	942	1 802	12	—	936	1 651
Nonfamily householder	2	1	178	365	—	1	323	165
Living alone	1	1	129	254	—	1	244	108
Spouse	2	5	843	1 551	11	—	834	1 507
Child	5	3	1 241	2 548	20	—	1 106	2 563
Other relatives	1	2	100	166	2	—	109	163
Nonrelatives	1	—	99	245	2	—	135	127
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.80	2.67	3.04	3.08	3.92	1.00	2.73	3.40
Persons per family	3.67	3.00	3.32	3.37	3.75	—	3.19	3.56
Persons 65 years and over	1	3	167	228	—	—	240	170
In households	1	3	167	228	—	—	240	170
Householder	1	2	97	113	—	—	158	90
Nonfamily householder	1	—	38	30	—	—	78	29
Living alone	1	—	36	29	—	—	75	27
Spouse	—	1	39	61	—	—	46	30
Other relatives	—	—	29	49	—	—	33	47
Nonrelatives	—	—	2	5	—	—	3	3
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	3	5	942	1 802	12	—	936	1 651
With own children under 18 years	2	1	546	1 107	10	—	483	1 112
Number of own children under 18 years	3	2	1 000	2 077	17	—	855	2 155
Married-couple families	2	5	843	1 551	11	—	834	1 507
With own children under 18 years	2	1	491	954	9	—	432	1 028
Number of own children under 18 years	3	2	915	1 838	16	—	778	2 003
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	74	188	1	—	67	99
With own children under 18 years	—	—	46	123	1	—	38	61
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	70	194	1	—	60	106
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	6	6	1 266	2 382	16	1	1 337	2 138
Never married	3	1	315	607	3	1	318	491
Now married, except separated	2	5	863	1 589	11	—	858	1 535
Separated	—	—	10	37	—	—	22	15
Widowed	—	—	18	21	—	—	37	22
Divorced	1	—	60	128	2	—	102	75
Females 15 years and over	5	6	1 300	2 478	14	—	1 328	2 134
Never married	1	—	266	524	1	—	241	382
Now married, except separated	2	5	865	1 587	11	—	860	1 537
Separated	1	—	18	38	—	—	23	27
Widowed	1	—	65	95	—	—	95	71
Divorced	—	1	86	234	2	—	109	117

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Low- rence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hamp- shire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH			
					Total	Nashua city	Tract 102	Tract 108	Tract 111	Tract 114
AGE										
All persons	3 708 228	3 416 633	291 595	174 851	155 397	75 800	5 542	5 754	5 546	8 111
Under 5 years	240 144	216 044	24 100	14 420	12 680	5 995	506	617	318	820
5 to 9 years	215 460	193 632	21 828	13 135	11 291	5 042	321	473	201	596
10 to 14 years	199 287	179 342	19 945	11 949	10 261	4 302	232	345	142	431
15 to 19 years	236 255	216 867	19 388	11 726	10 257	4 549	261	359	199	423
20 to 24 years	313 886	294 627	19 259	11 667	10 681	5 850	644	602	598	502
25 to 34 years	705 060	647 039	58 021	35 226	31 482	16 297	1 899	1 286	1 811	2 001
35 to 44 years	586 619	534 429	52 190	31 010	26 877	11 832	824	702	810	1 494
45 to 54 years	390 597	358 193	32 404	19 302	17 198	7 771	428	377	451	836
55 to 64 years	326 885	306 147	20 738	12 314	11 369	6 167	228	337	382	557
65 to 74 years	274 100	259 953	14 147	8 370	7 841	4 667	113	350	391	349
75 to 84 years	162 665	155 310	7 355	4 401	4 182	2 527	71	228	207	87
85 years and over	57 270	55 050	2 220	1 331	1 278	801	15	78	36	15
3 and 4 years	94 248	84 701	9 547	5 681	4 976	2 358	163	230	104	308
16 years and over	3 013 285	2 791 521	221 764	132 984	119 132	59 598	4 422	4 251	4 859	6 186
18 years and over	2 928 314	2 714 529	213 785	128 138	114 920	57 808	4 326	4 121	4 796	6 012
21 years and over	2 755 386	2 552 613	202 773	121 491	108 975	54 962	4 152	3 880	4 619	5 770
60 years and over	657 032	623 760	33 272	19 832	18 603	10 948	293	819	836	697
62 years and over	591 733	562 512	29 221	17 373	16 333	9 699	249	752	747	592
Median	34.1	34.3	32.2	32.0	32.1	32.2	28.6	28.3	31.3	31.6
Female	1 925 275	1 777 991	147 284	88 561	78 769	38 753	2 717	3 003	2 767	4 064
Under 5 years	117 066	105 138	11 928	7 096	6 217	2 912	250	295	175	406
5 to 9 years	104 970	94 233	10 737	6 428	5 512	2 477	162	222	101	306
10 to 14 years	96 935	87 169	9 766	5 875	5 019	2 112	116	181	72	192
15 to 19 years	116 672	107 207	9 465	5 786	5 067	2 315	147	191	112	214
20 to 24 years	157 898	148 174	9 724	5 906	5 428	2 978	340	304	314	265
25 to 34 years	353 558	324 504	29 054	17 562	15 607	7 907	868	637	814	991
35 to 44 years	298 935	272 672	26 263	15 697	13 577	5 952	387	350	379	763
45 to 54 years	200 043	184 299	15 744	9 409	8 442	3 862	194	191	219	391
55 to 64 years	171 021	160 668	10 353	6 220	5 764	3 261	123	197	202	292
65 to 74 years	157 018	149 119	7 899	4 722	4 435	2 682	74	209	233	186
75 to 84 years	107 301	102 599	4 702	2 853	2 730	1 675	44	163	121	46
85 years and over	43 858	42 209	1 649	1 007	971	620	12	63	25	12
3 and 4 years	45 637	40 957	4 680	2 771	2 421	1 122	81	116	56	153
16 years and over	1 586 743	1 473 829	112 914	68 030	61 057	30 827	2 154	2 272	2 406	3 120
18 years and over	1 545 451	1 436 412	109 039	65 639	58 986	29 949	2 097	2 208	2 372	3 033
21 years and over	1 458 659	1 355 084	103 575	62 277	55 951	28 422	2 007	2 073	2 268	2 905
60 years and over	394 737	375 586	19 151	11 564	10 893	6 581	185	537	497	369
62 years and over	360 378	343 244	17 134	10 316	9 740	5 923	162	496	444	310
Median	35.5	35.7	32.6	32.5	32.7	33.2	28.4	29.0	31.3	31.6
Male	1 782 953	1 638 642	144 311	86 290	76 628	37 047	2 825	2 751	2 779	4 047
Median age	32.8	32.9	31.8	31.5	31.5	31.4	28.8	27.6	31.3	31.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	3 708 228	3 416 633	291 595	174 851	155 397	75 800	5 542	5 754	5 546	8 111
In households	3 592 672	3 303 234	289 438	173 508	154 058	74 875	5 450	5 721	5 546	8 111
Householder	1 406 144	1 301 711	104 433	63 372	57 074	29 767	2 412	2 360	2 915	3 053
Family householder	935 100	856 204	78 896	47 218	41 937	20 009	1 378	1 389	1 340	2 278
Nonfamily householder	471 044	445 507	25 537	16 154	15 137	9 758	1 034	971	1 575	775
Living alone	365 733	346 634	19 099	12 071	11 347	7 462	680	753	1 189	557
Spouse	747 447	680 050	67 397	40 132	35 460	16 324	1 073	878	1 070	2 017
Child	1 113 578	1 016 883	96 695	57 571	50 209	22 536	1 351	1 799	915	2 532
Other relatives	136 256	127 223	9 033	4 996	4 470	2 292	121	262	126	190
Nonrelatives	189 247	177 367	11 880	7 437	6 845	3 956	493	422	520	319
Institutionalized persons	48 285	46 815	1 470	821	821	587	92	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	67 271	66 584	687	522	518	338	—	33	—	—
Persons per household	2.56	2.54	2.78	2.74	2.70	2.52	2.26	2.42	1.90	2.66
Persons per family	3.14	3.14	3.20	3.18	3.15	3.06	2.84	3.11	2.57	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	494 035	470 313	23 722	14 102	13 301	7 995	199	656	634	451
In households	458 790	436 463	22 327	13 309	12 508	7 525	196	654	634	451
Householder	311 890	297 716	14 174	8 590	8 130	5 061	116	481	448	274
Nonfamily householder	151 804	145 649	6 155	3 843	3 668	2 443	57	289	244	94
Living alone	146 609	140 732	5 877	3 683	3 516	2 357	56	275	234	88
Spouse	100 280	94 941	5 339	3 140	2 963	1 734	52	97	150	118
Other relatives	39 977	37 521	2 456	1 365	1 214	621	25	62	28	53
Nonrelatives	6 643	6 285	358	214	201	109	3	14	8	6
Institutionalized persons	32 789	31 588	1 201	678	678	449	3	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	2 456	2 262	194	115	115	21	—	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	935 100	856 204	78 896	47 218	41 937	20 009	1 378	1 389	1 340	2 278
With own children under 18 years	409 713	368 516	41 197	24 717	21 503	9 550	724	795	462	1 154
Number of own children under 18 years	734 311	660 454	73 857	44 480	38 477	16 956	1 132	1 517	702	2 032
Married-couple families	748 132	680 602	67 530	40 210	35 516	16 344	1 068	864	1 065	2 013
With own children under 18 years	334 041	298 676	35 365	21 038	18 163	7 721	563	460	332	1 029
Number of own children under 18 years	614 491	549 736	64 755	38 675	33 214	14 037	915	914	529	1 843
Female householder, no husband present	143 813	135 536	8 277	5 152	4 728	2 733	215	406	201	179
With own children under 18 years	64 078	59 564	4 514	2 884	2 619	1 457	117	281	104	91
Number of own children under 18 years	102 843	95 674	7 169	4 634	4 211	2 382	164	518	141	143
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 447 033	1 336 164	110 869	66 185	59 144	29 209	2 294	2 014	2 466	3 104
Never married	522 490	492 277	30 213	18 396	16 694	8 975	854	781	905	748
Now married, except separated	783 893	714 210	69 683	41 412	36 613	16 917	1 118	924	1 124	2 054
Separated	20 993	19 513	1 480	856	773	450	58	48	73	39
Widowed	38 981	37 003	1 978	1 140	1 044	619	18	52	52	34
Divorced	80 676	73 161	7 515	4 381	4 020	2 248	246	209	312	229
Females 15 years and over	1 606 304	1 491 451	114 853	69 162	62 021	31 252	2 189	2 305	2 419	3 160
Never married	481 865	457 466	24 399	15 079	13 687	7 437	622	630	693	625
Now married, except separated	780 121	710 603	69 518	41 323	36 537	16 877	1 102	935	1 104	2 062
Separated	30 377	28 559	1 818	1 108	1 005	572	54	110	48	39
Widowed	190 705	181 570	9 135	5 478	5 157	3 183	98	286	231	147
Divorced	123 236	113 253	9 983	6 174	5 635	3 183	313	344	343	287

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	
AGE						
All persons	239 059	236 411	2 648	1 910	1 831	1 293
Under 5 years	23 288	23 002	286	212	202	142
5 to 9 years	19 882	19 666	216	155	147	108
10 to 14 years	18 250	18 024	226	172	169	108
15 to 19 years	20 303	20 077	226	168	163	119
20 to 24 years	23 947	23 735	212	164	160	124
25 to 34 years	48 851	48 262	589	406	385	291
35 to 44 years	35 391	34 924	467	336	316	223
45 to 54 years	20 902	20 645	257	177	171	104
55 to 64 years	13 583	13 478	105	71	69	38
65 to 74 years	9 393	9 357	36	27	27	22
75 to 84 years	4 048	4 026	22	18	18	11
85 years and over	1 221	1 215	6	4	4	3
3 and 4 years	9 297	9 189	108	78	75	56
16 years and over	174 063	172 185	1 878	1 339	1 283	914
18 years and over	166 635	164 847	1 788	1 272	1 217	867
21 years and over	152 461	150 806	1 655	1 173	1 120	794
60 years and over	21 127	21 022	105	75	74	49
62 years and over	18 370	18 283	87	62	61	43
Median	27.7	27.7	27.9	27.1	27.0	26.5
Female	123 811	122 593	1 218	884	848	585
Under 5 years	11 585	11 445	140	106	100	67
5 to 9 years	9 864	9 766	98	67	65	48
10 to 14 years	9 098	8 980	118	90	88	57
15 to 19 years	10 131	10 022	109	78	77	54
20 to 24 years	12 234	12 135	99	77	73	55
25 to 34 years	24 635	24 364	271	189	179	137
35 to 44 years	18 264	18 060	204	151	143	96
45 to 54 years	11 302	11 209	93	64	63	36
55 to 64 years	7 601	7 553	48	31	29	12
65 to 74 years	5 530	5 508	22	18	18	15
75 to 84 years	2 682	2 671	11	10	10	6
85 years and over	885	880	5	3	3	2
3 and 4 years	4 634	4 581	53	43	41	31
16 years and over	91 492	90 648	844	609	583	407
18 years and over	87 816	87 021	795	573	547	382
21 years and over	80 670	79 939	731	528	503	347
60 years and over	12 750	12 693	57	41	40	26
62 years and over	11 210	11 161	49	36	35	24
Median	28.5	28.5	27.0	26.7	26.6	26.2
Male	115 248	113 818	1 430	1 026	983	708
Median age	26.9	26.8	28.6	27.5	27.3	26.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	239 059	236 411	2 648	1 910	1 831	1 293
In households	227 027	224 428	2 599	1 884	1 805	1 274
Householder	79 350	78 427	923	655	628	463
Family householder	53 397	52 748	649	468	448	310
Nonfamily householder	25 953	25 679	274	187	180	153
Living alone	20 658	20 461	197	127	122	99
Spouse	23 255	22 865	390	280	264	171
Child	86 017	85 068	949	705	677	462
Other relatives	21 652	21 521	131	88	84	63
Nonrelatives	16 753	16 547	206	156	152	115
Institutionalized persons	4 923	4 902	21	5	5	5
Other persons in group quarters	7 109	7 081	28	21	21	14
Persons per household	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.89	2.90	2.79
Persons per family	3.43	3.43	3.37	3.38	3.39	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	14 662	14 598	64	49	49	36
In households	13 820	13 759	61	48	48	35
Householder	9 602	9 570	32	24	24	19
Nonfamily householder	5 179	5 164	15	13	13	11
Living alone	4 916	4 903	13	11	11	9
Spouse	1 891	1 881	10	8	8	6
Other relatives	1 850	1 837	13	11	11	8
Nonrelatives	477	471	6	5	5	2
Institutionalized persons	772	769	3	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	70	70	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	53 397	52 748	649	468	448	310
With own children under 18 years	31 650	31 211	439	320	307	219
Number of own children under 18 years	60 865	60 090	775	579	556	385
Married-couple families	24 151	23 680	471	342	327	214
With own children under 18 years	13 556	13 240	316	231	220	146
Number of own children under 18 years	26 433	25 876	557	411	392	245
Female householder, no husband present	24 463	24 339	124	86	85	66
With own children under 18 years	16 138	16 047	91	65	64	54
Number of own children under 18 years	31 257	31 083	174	134	132	113
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	84 375	83 317	1 058	750	718	522
Never married	43 123	42 733	390	284	274	212
Now married, except separated	29 252	28 735	517	365	348	228
Separated	4 141	4 113	28	18	17	14
Widowed	1 820	1 807	13	8	8	8
Divorced	6 039	5 929	110	75	71	60
Females 15 years and over	93 264	92 402	862	621	595	413
Never married	42 523	42 216	307	222	215	157
Now married, except separated	26 599	26 205	394	284	269	176
Separated	7 069	7 034	35	27	26	20
Widowed	7 512	7 485	27	17	17	9
Divorced	9 561	9 462	99	71	68	51

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston–Low- rence–Salem, MA–NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)
AGE			
All persons	7 542	7 044	498
Under 5 years	565	530	35
5 to 9 years	583	546	37
10 to 14 years	593	556	37
15 to 19 years	629	588	41
20 to 24 years	788	739	49
25 to 34 years	1 486	1 377	109
35 to 44 years	1 251	1 158	93
45 to 54 years	731	672	59
55 to 64 years	451	423	28
65 to 74 years	289	285	4
75 to 84 years	139	134	5
85 years and over	37	36	1
3 and 4 years	212	196	16
16 years and over	5 703	5 320	383
18 years and over	5 459	5 093	366
21 years and over	5 019	4 679	340
60 years and over	678	655	23
62 years and over	584	564	20
Median	28.7	28.6	29.3
Female	3 806	3 569	237
Under 5 years	283	265	18
5 to 9 years	280	264	16
10 to 14 years	291	280	11
15 to 19 years	303	288	15
20 to 24 years	386	363	23
25 to 34 years	741	679	62
35 to 44 years	646	599	47
45 to 54 years	359	335	24
55 to 64 years	228	214	14
65 to 74 years	166	163	3
75 to 84 years	101	97	4
85 years and over	22	22	—
3 and 4 years	108	102	6
16 years and over	2 908	2 718	190
18 years and over	2 785	2 602	183
21 years and over	2 569	2 397	172
60 years and over	392	380	12
62 years and over	346	335	11
Median	29.8	29.7	29.9
Male	3 736	3 475	261
Median age	27.8	27.8	28.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	7 542	7 044	498
In households	7 116	6 625	491
Householder	2 557	2 377	180
Family householder	1 676	1 551	125
Nonfamily householder	881	826	55
Living alone	646	608	38
Spouse	946	842	104
Child	2 529	2 369	160
Other relatives	496	482	14
Nonrelatives	588	555	33
Institutionalized persons	139	134	5
Other persons in group quarters	287	285	2
Persons per household	2.78	2.79	2.69
Persons per family	3.38	3.40	3.15
Persons 65 years and over	465	455	10
In households	443	433	10
Householder	318	310	8
Nonfamily householder	178	175	3
Living alone	171	168	3
Spouse	65	64	1
Other relatives	45	44	1
Nonrelatives	15	15	—
Institutionalized persons	12	12	—
Other persons in group quarters	10	10	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	1 676	1 551	125
With own children under 18 years	944	872	72
Number of own children under 18 years	1 826	1 706	120
Married-couple families	984	889	95
With own children under 18 years	522	467	55
Number of own children under 18 years	983	898	85
Female householder, no husband present	568	546	22
With own children under 18 years	370	357	13
Number of own children under 18 years	759	730	29
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	2 849	2 652	197
Never married	1 256	1 192	64
Now married, except separated	1 115	1 014	101
Separated	99	96	3
Widowed	86	83	3
Divorced	293	267	26
Females 15 years and over	2 952	2 760	192
Never married	1 061	1 017	44
Now married, except separated	1 077	971	106
Separated	184	173	11
Widowed	230	220	10
Divorced	400	379	21

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH				
	Boston-Lowrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total
AGE					
All persons	121 405	117 863	3 542	2 459	2 271
Under 5 years	10 763	10 386	377	256	240
5 to 9 years	10 224	9 889	335	233	215
10 to 14 years	8 106	7 870	236	154	135
15 to 19 years	10 803	10 601	202	125	115
20 to 24 years	13 621	13 407	214	163	152
25 to 34 years	27 888	26 987	901	672	636
35 to 44 years	19 381	18 638	743	497	453
45 to 54 years	9 459	9 178	281	185	166
55 to 64 years	5 905	5 750	155	103	96
65 to 74 years	3 479	3 407	72	52	47
75 to 84 years	1 424	1 402	22	17	15
85 years and over	352	348	4	2	1
3 and 4 years	4 335	4 186	149	100	95
16 years and over	90 649	88 105	2 544	1 784	1 654
18 years and over	87 287	84 835	2 452	1 731	1 605
21 years and over	78 472	76 113	2 359	1 665	1 542
60 years and over	7 891	7 736	155	110	100
62 years and over	6 748	6 623	125	88	78
Median	27.5	27.4	30.0	29.8	29.7
Female	61 041	59 209	1 832	1 257	1 165
Under 5 years	5 424	5 236	188	128	120
5 to 9 years	5 014	4 832	182	132	126
10 to 14 years	4 070	3 963	107	69	65
15 to 19 years	5 413	5 318	95	53	49
20 to 24 years	6 917	6 805	112	80	77
25 to 34 years	13 764	13 314	470	342	319
35 to 44 years	9 774	9 394	380	250	226
45 to 54 years	4 565	4 424	141	97	87
55 to 64 years	3 108	3 011	97	62	58
65 to 74 years	1 912	1 869	43	32	27
75 to 84 years	826	811	15	12	11
85 years and over	234	232	2	—	—
3 and 4 years	2 132	2 062	70	47	43
16 years and over	45 723	44 395	1 328	914	842
18 years and over	44 098	42 807	1 291	894	823
21 years and over	39 532	38 294	1 238	857	787
60 years and over	4 419	4 321	98	68	61
62 years and over	3 838	3 759	79	54	47
Median	27.5	27.4	30.5	30.3	29.9
Male	60 364	58 654	1 710	1 202	1 106
Median age	27.4	27.4	29.5	29.2	29.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	121 405	117 863	3 542	2 459	2 271
In households	114 960	111 424	3 536	2 453	2 265
Householder	33 544	32 523	1 021	744	698
Family householder	24 606	23 814	792	563	526
Nonfamily householder	8 938	8 709	229	181	172
Living alone	5 792	5 627	165	128	120
Spouse	21 410	20 499	911	632	578
Child	40 025	38 829	1 196	790	722
Other relatives	10 195	9 949	246	177	165
Nonrelatives	9 786	9 624	162	110	102
Institutionalized persons	292	292	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	6 153	6 147	6	6	6
Persons per household	3.27	3.27	3.04	2.92	2.82
Persons per family	3.75	3.76	3.48	3.37	3.36
Persons 65 years and over	5 255	5 157	98	71	63
In households	5 143	5 045	98	71	63
Householder	2 439	2 419	20	13	12
Nonfamily householder	873	868	5	5	4
Living alone	841	836	5	5	4
Spouse	801	786	15	11	5
Other relatives	1 771	1 711	60	45	38
Nonrelatives	132	129	3	2	2
Institutionalized persons	103	103	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	9	9	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	24 606	23 814	792	563	526
With own children under 18 years	14 889	14 377	512	353	327
Number of own children under 18 years	31 138	30 091	1 047	695	633
Married-couple families	19 744	19 036	708	498	463
With own children under 18 years	12 554	12 080	474	326	300
Number of own children under 18 years	26 149	25 159	990	660	600
Female householder, no husband present	3 173	3 132	41	33	32
With own children under 18 years	1 868	1 844	24	20	20
Number of own children under 18 years	4 111	4 080	31	20	19
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	45 779	44 540	1 239	888	827
Never married	20 383	19 992	391	302	283
Now married, except separated	23 583	22 795	788	543	505
Separated	558	538	20	12	12
Widowed	482	474	8	5	3
Divorced	773	741	32	26	24
Females 15 years and over	46 533	45 178	1 355	928	854
Never married	16 418	16 181	237	154	144
Now married, except separated	24 949	23 960	989	682	627
Separated	892	870	22	14	13
Widowed	2 977	2 920	57	36	31
Divorced	1 297	1 247	50	42	39

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Tract 108
AGE							
All persons	193 199	188 696	4 503	3 273	3 088	2 407	594
Under 5 years	22 116	21 570	546	417	390	302	84
5 to 9 years	18 507	18 073	434	323	306	232	67
10 to 14 years	16 869	16 469	400	269	242	180	54
15 to 19 years	17 845	17 487	358	251	238	184	55
20 to 24 years	22 868	22 426	442	342	333	285	82
25 to 34 years	42 401	41 335	1 066	820	771	616	121
35 to 44 years	25 162	24 464	698	456	429	320	70
45 to 54 years	13 215	12 921	294	196	183	141	27
55 to 64 years	7 235	7 087	148	115	114	88	15
65 to 74 years	4 302	4 233	69	50	48	36	13
75 to 84 years	2 136	2 094	42	29	29	19	5
85 years and over	543	537	6	5	5	4	1
3 and 4 years	8 396	8 188	208	157	144	122	30
16 years and over	132 544	129 491	3 053	2 218	2 104	1 662	382
18 years and over	126 135	123 231	2 904	2 117	2 012	1 591	358
21 years and over	113 185	110 505	2 680	1 951	1 851	1 457	317
60 years and over	10 157	9 984	173	125	123	88	25
62 years and over	8 813	8 667	146	104	102	74	19
Median	24.7	24.6	25.7	25.4	25.5	25.3	22.0
Female	96 409	94 263	2 146	1 560	1 476	1 141	291
Under 5 years	10 870	10 599	271	209	198	161	50
5 to 9 years	9 033	8 827	206	154	150	117	38
10 to 14 years	8 320	8 128	192	124	111	80	26
15 to 19 years	8 726	8 556	170	121	114	91	29
20 to 24 years	11 045	10 846	199	151	144	115	33
25 to 34 years	20 574	20 072	502	389	363	288	54
35 to 44 years	12 648	12 332	316	207	196	138	28
45 to 54 years	6 953	6 817	136	88	85	68	10
55 to 64 years	3 963	3 879	84	66	65	51	9
65 to 74 years	2 577	2 537	40	30	29	17	10
75 to 84 years	1 343	1 317	26	18	18	12	3
85 years and over	357	353	4	3	3	3	1
3 and 4 years	4 128	4 024	104	77	72	63	18
16 years and over	66 649	65 207	1 442	1 049	993	766	174
18 years and over	63 527	62 164	1 363	996	945	729	161
21 years and over	57 155	55 887	1 268	922	874	668	142
60 years and over	6 052	5 957	95	70	70	49	18
62 years and over	5 321	5 238	83	60	59	41	14
Median	25.1	25.1	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.3	20.4
Male	96 790	94 433	2 357	1 713	1 612	1 266	303
Median age	24.2	24.2	25.6	25.3	25.3	25.3	23.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	193 199	188 696	4 503	3 273	3 088	2 407	594
In households	185 280	180 839	4 441	3 250	3 065	2 390	592
Householder	54 806	53 502	1 304	959	910	722	161
Family householder	41 318	40 312	1 006	726	683	527	130
Nonfamily householder	13 488	13 190	298	233	227	195	31
Living alone	8 998	8 805	193	146	142	121	17
Spouse	21 971	21 162	809	547	515	377	72
Child	74 007	72 301	1 706	1 235	1 150	876	239
Other relatives	17 154	16 877	277	213	204	180	67
Nonrelatives	17 342	16 997	345	296	286	235	53
Institutionalized persons	3 058	3 041	17	2	2	2	2
Other persons in group quarters	4 861	4 816	45	21	21	15	2
Persons per household	3.29	3.30	3.13	3.13	3.10	3.12	3.51
Persons per family	3.66	3.66	3.49	3.48	3.46	3.51	3.79
Persons 65 years and over	6 981	6 864	117	84	82	59	19
In households	6 791	6 676	115	83	81	58	19
Householder	4 115	4 051	64	47	46	34	7
Nonfamily householder	2 052	2 021	31	22	22	16	2
Living alone	1 960	1 931	29	20	20	14	4
Spouse	1 028	1 011	17	13	12	8	4
Other relatives	1 428	1 401	27	17	17	11	6
Nonrelatives	220	213	7	6	6	5	2
Institutionalized persons	145	144	1	1	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	45	44	1	1	1	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	41 318	40 312	1 006	726	683	527	130
With own children under 18 years	28 004	27 352	652	461	429	332	85
Number of own children under 18 years	59 618	58 161	1 457	1 047	975	738	204
Married-couple families	21 280	20 519	761	526	489	359	80
With own children under 18 years	13 548	13 047	501	338	312	234	54
Number of own children under 18 years	28 236	27 156	1 080	727	669	472	98
Female householder, no husband present	16 264	16 108	156	131	126	108	42
With own children under 18 years	12 761	12 656	105	88	83	71	29
Number of own children under 18 years	28 385	28 100	285	248	236	208	100
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	67 521	65 875	1 646	1 191	1 133	910	212
Never married	33 197	32 614	583	446	431	361	94
Now married, except separated	26 824	25 935	889	620	581	445	103
Separated	2 692	2 646	46	35	33	28	7
Widowed	731	720	11	10	10	10	1
Divorced	4 077	3 960	117	80	78	66	7
Females 15 years and over	68 186	66 709	1 477	1 073	1 017	783	177
Never married	26 853	26 464	389	296	280	224	51
Now married, except separated	25 589	24 739	850	582	552	409	86
Separated	5 713	5 660	53	46	44	38	13
Widowed	3 583	3 523	60	46	45	30	8
Divorced	6 448	6 323	125	103	96	82	19

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH				Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH	
	Boston-Lawrence--Salem, MA--NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Tract 108
AGE						
All persons	3 622 312	3 333 706	288 606	172 725	153 421	74 334
Under 5 years	231 207	207 479	23 728	14 144	12 426	5 808
5 to 9 years	208 055	186 507	21 548	12 921	11 089	4 895
10 to 14 years	192 521	172 832	19 689	11 780	10 116	4 204
15 to 19 years	228 942	209 787	19 155	11 571	10 113	4 447
20 to 24 years	303 681	284 696	18 985	11 462	10 484	5 685
25 to 34 years	685 797	628 460	57 337	34 696	30 991	15 917
35 to 44 years	575 118	523 396	51 722	30 724	26 610	11 650
45 to 54 years	384 263	352 064	32 199	19 170	17 078	7 684
55 to 64 years	323 038	302 419	20 619	12 222	11 278	6 096
65 to 74 years	271 584	257 493	14 091	8 332	7 805	4 640
75 to 84 years	161 238	153 919	7 319	4 377	4 158	2 511
85 years and over	56 868	54 654	2 214	1 326	1 273	797
3 and 4 years	90 931	81 526	9 405	5 580	4 885	2 283
16 years and over	2 951 780	2 732 042	219 738	131 552	117 792	58 585
18 years and over	2 869 348	2 657 497	211 851	126 765	113 631	56 831
21 years and over	2 701 950	2 500 976	200 974	120 212	107 776	54 055
60 years and over	650 965	617 839	33 126	19 729	18 502	10 876
62 years and over	586 358	557 260	29 098	17 289	16 251	9 639
Median	34.4	34.6	32.3	32.1	32.2	32.4
Female	1 882 689	1 736 847	145 842	87 534	77 810	38 045
Under 5 years	112 687	100 936	11 751	6 965	6 095	2 814
5 to 9 years	101 432	90 832	10 600	6 321	5 409	2 399
10 to 14 years	93 552	83 912	9 640	5 796	4 952	2 068
15 to 19 years	113 153	103 797	9 356	5 711	4 998	2 266
20 to 24 years	152 981	143 391	9 590	5 809	5 337	2 908
25 to 34 years	344 384	315 654	28 730	17 308	15 371	7 727
35 to 44 years	293 197	267 150	26 047	15 566	13 455	5 874
45 to 54 years	196 806	181 156	15 650	9 350	8 385	3 819
55 to 64 years	168 979	158 693	10 286	6 167	5 712	3 219
65 to 74 years	155 530	147 663	7 867	4 699	4 413	2 669
75 to 84 years	106 398	101 718	4 680	2 838	2 715	1 665
85 years and over	43 590	41 945	1 645	1 004	968	617
3 and 4 years	44 012	39 400	4 612	2 724	2 378	1 085
16 years and over	1 556 087	1 444 144	111 943	67 342	60 412	30 354
18 years and over	1 516 010	1 407 896	108 114	64 982	58 367	29 494
21 years and over	1 431 909	1 329 201	102 708	61 660	55 370	27 996
60 years and over	391 147	372 076	19 071	11 504	10 834	6 539
62 years and over	357 142	340 078	17 064	10 266	9 691	5 888
Median	35.7	36.0	32.7	32.6	32.8	33.4
Male	1 739 623	1 596 859	142 764	85 191	75 611	36 289
Median age	33.1	33.2	31.9	31.6	31.6	31.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	3 622 312	3 333 706	288 606	172 725	153 421	74 334
In households	3 510 184	3 223 705	286 479	171 392	152 092	73 419
Householder	1 380 431	1 276 875	103 556	62 749	56 489	29 331
Family householder	917 026	838 796	78 230	46 751	41 503	19 696
Nonfamily householder	463 405	438 079	25 326	15 998	14 986	9 635
Living alone	360 660	341 702	18 958	11 970	11 249	7 382
Spouse	735 745	668 922	66 823	39 745	35 099	16 068
Child	1 083 497	987 946	95 551	56 757	49 466	22 012
Other relatives	129 471	120 609	8 862	4 869	4 352	2 183
Nonrelatives	181 040	169 353	11 687	7 272	6 686	3 825
Institutionalized persons	47 342	45 874	1 468	820	820	586
Other persons in group quarters	64 786	64 127	659	513	509	329
Persons per household	2.55	2.53	2.77	2.74	2.70	2.51
Persons per family	3.14	3.13	3.20	3.18	3.15	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	489 690	466 066	23 624	14 035	13 236	7 948
In households	454 579	432 348	22 231	13 243	12 444	7 479
Householder	309 202	295 086	14 116	8 548	8 089	5 031
Nonfamily householder	150 375	144 248	6 127	3 824	3 649	2 429
Living alone	145 238	139 387	5 851	3 666	3 499	2 345
Spouse	99 586	94 262	5 324	3 129	2 953	1 728
Other relatives	39 259	36 823	2 436	1 354	1 203	613
Nonrelatives	6 532	6 177	355	212	199	107
Institutionalized persons	32 685	31 485	1 200	678	678	449
Other persons in group quarters	2 426	2 233	193	114	114	20
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	917 026	838 796	78 230	46 751	41 503	19 696
With own children under 18 years	398 685	357 901	40 784	24 437	21 247	9 365
Number of own children under 18 years	710 229	637 347	72 882	43 789	37 845	16 514
Married-couple families	737 054	670 049	67 005	39 852	35 188	16 118
With own children under 18 years	327 630	292 597	35 033	20 819	17 965	7 580
Number of own children under 18 years	600 734	536 737	63 997	38 161	32 749	13 728
Female householder, no husband present	138 389	130 199	8 190	5 082	4 661	2 680
With own children under 18 years	60 061	55 602	4 459	2 841	2 579	1 427
Number of own children under 18 years	93 627	86 624	7 003	4 496	4 083	2 278
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	1 415 511	1 305 721	109 790	65 428	58 436	28 663
Never married	507 551	477 708	29 843	18 122	16 434	8 764
Now married, except separated	770 456	701 367	69 089	41 006	36 239	16 645
Separated	20 056	18 600	1 456	839	758	437
Widowed	38 593	36 620	1 973	1 135	1 039	614
Divorced	78 855	71 426	7 429	4 326	3 966	2 203
Females 15 years and over	1 575 018	1 461 167	113 851	68 452	61 354	30 764
Never married	470 404	446 246	24 158	14 904	13 524	7 317
Now married, except separated	767 001	698 089	68 912	40 909	36 147	16 599
Separated	28 461	26 671	1 790	1 085	984	555
Widowed	188 654	179 568	9 086	5 442	5 121	3 158
Divorced	120 498	110 593	9 905	6 112	5 578	3 135

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Boston-Low- rence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA		Massachusetts (pt.)		New Hampshire (pt.)		Nashua, NH PMSA		Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Totals for split tracts/Block's in Hillsborough County, NH			Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH						
RACE		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Total		Tract 143		Tract 171		Tract 101		Tract 102		Tract 103	
All persons		4 171 643	3 871 990	299 653	180 557	160 776	79 662	19 781	10 114	6 372	5 705	5 101	6 013	6 372	5 705	5 101	6 013	5 101	6 013	5 101	6 013	8 878	8 878
White		3 708 228	3 416 633	291 595	174 851	155 397	75 800	19 454	9 934	6 240	5 599	4 959	5 542	6 240	5 599	4 959	5 542	4 959	5 542	4 959	5 542	8 572	8 572
Black		239 059	236 411	2 648	1 910	1 831	1 293	79	42	39	25	8	150	39	25	49	111	2	111	2	111	7	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		7 542	7 044	498	297	276	177	21	11	9	8	2	11	9	8	2	11	1	11	1	11	7	7
American Indian		7 261	6 773	488	288	268	174	20	10	9	7	1	11	9	7	1	11	1	11	1	11	7	7
Eskimo		145	136	9	8	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Aleut		136	135	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander		121 405	117 863	3 542	2 459	2 271	1 536	188	98	70	70	86	224	70	70	86	224	86	224	86	224	185	185
Asian		120 495	116 996	3 499	2 430	2 244	1 524	186	96	69	69	84	220	69	69	84	220	84	220	84	220	184	184
Chinese		49 174	48 237	937	661	605	423	56	18	17	17	17	22	17	17	17	22	17	22	17	22	11	11
Filipino		5 077	4 809	268	180	163	102	17	10	10	10	10	16	10	10	10	16	10	16	10	16	8	8
Japanese		7 483	7 239	184	166	148	85	16	10	10	10	10	16	10	10	10	16	10	16	10	16	8	8
Asian Indian		16 549	15 565	984	719	675	528	44	31	29	24	22	94	23	24	22	94	22	94	22	94	56	56
Korean		9 274	8 763	511	288	252	127	36	18	23	10	10	22	23	10	10	22	10	22	10	22	18	18
Vietnamese		11 679	11 388	291	208	197	139	11	8	11	4	5	4	11	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	12	12
Cambodian		11 988	11 956	32	29	25	11	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hmong		51	51	20	18	18	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Laotian		2 670	2 650	39	39	39	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Thai		1 157	1 102	55	39	39	39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Asian		5 393	5 236	157	122	122	76	2	2	4	6	13	8	4	6	13	8	4	8	13	8	7	7
Pacific Islander		910	867	43	29	27	12	2	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	4	2	4	2	4	1	1
Hawaiian		322	295	15	16	15	9	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	1
Samoan		160	152	8	7	6	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Guamanian		313	306	7	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Pacific Islander		115	114	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other race		95 409	94 039	1 370	1 040	1 001	856	39	29	14	3	5	86	14	3	5	86	5	86	5	86	15	15
HISPANIC ORIGIN																							
All persons		4 171 643	3 871 990	299 653	180 557	160 776	79 662	19 781	10 114	6 372	5 705	5 101	6 013	6 372	5 705	5 101	6 013	5 101	6 013	5 101	6 013	8 878	8 878
Hispanic origin (of any race)		193 199	188 696	4 503	3 273	3 088	2 407	185	125	58	34	60	242	58	34	60	242	60	242	60	242	120	120
Mexican		10 069	9 225	844	638	610	486	28	20	10	5	17	45	10	5	20	45	17	45	17	45	21	21
Puerto Rican		78 774	77 351	1 473	1 023	947	800	76	49	32	14	3	50	32	14	3	50	3	50	3	50	22	22
Cuban		6 797	6 360	217	132	123	91	9	5	2	2	6	7	2	2	6	7	6	7	6	7	15	15
Other Hispanic		97 559	95 540	2 019	1 480	1 408	1 030	72	51	32	22	31	140	32	22	31	140	31	140	31	140	62	62
Not of Hispanic origin		3 978 444	3 683 294	295 150	177 284	157 688	77 255	19 596	9 989	6 314	5 671	5 041	5 771	6 314	5 671	5 041	5 771	5 041	5 771	5 041	5 771	8 758	8 758
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN																							
All persons		4 171 643	3 871 990	299 653	180 557	160 776	79 662	19 781	10 114	6 372	5 705	5 101	6 013	6 372	5 705	5 101	6 013	5 101	6 013	5 101	6 013	8 878	8 878
White		3 708 228	3 416 633	291 595	174 851	155 397	75 800	19 454	9 934	6 240	5 599	4 959	5 542	6 240	5 599	4 959	5 542	4 959	5 542	4 959	5 542	8 572	8 572
Hispanic origin		85 916	82 927	2 989	2 126	1 976	1 466	150	99	43	24	55	130	43	24	55	130	55	130	55	130	104	104
Not of Hispanic origin		3 622 312	3 333 706	288 606	172 725	153 421	74 334	19 304	9 835	6 197	5 575	4 904	5 412	6 197	5 575	4 904	5 412	4 904	5 412	4 904	5 412	8 468	8 468
Black		239 059	236 411	2 648	1 910	1 831	1 293	79	42	39	25	8	150	39	25	49	111	2	111	2	111	7	7
Hispanic origin		21 011	20 769	242	195	188	150	7	2	4	6	3	28	4	6	3	28	3	28	3	28	3	3
Not of Hispanic origin		218 048	215 642	2 406	1 715	1 643	1 143	72	40	35	19	46	122	35	19	46	122	46	122	46	122	96	96
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		7 542	7 044	498	277	276	177	21	11	9	8	2	11	9	8	2	11	2	11	2	11	7	7
Hispanic origin		1 244	1 216	28	18	18	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin		6 298	5 828	470	279	258	165	21	11	9	5	2	9	9	5	2	9	2	9	2	9	185	185
Asian or Pacific Islander		121 405	117 863	3 542	2 459	2 271	1 536	188	98	70	70	86	224	70	70	86	224	86	224	86	224	185	185
Hispanic origin		2 397	2 370	27	16	15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not of Hispanic origin		119 008	115 493	3 515	2 443	2 256	1 525	187	97	70	70	86	215	70	70	86	215	86	215	86	215	185	185
Other race		95 409	94 039	1 370	1 040	1 001	856	39	29	14	3	5	86	14	3	5	86	5	86	5	86	15	15
Hispanic origin		82 631	81 414	1 217	918	891	768	27	23	11	6	23	75	11	6	23	75	23	75	23	75	13	13
Not of Hispanic origin		12 778	12 625	153	122	110	88	12	6	3	2	3	11	3	2	3	11	3	11	3	11	2	2

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115
RACE													
All persons		5 023	3 880	5 065	1 780	6 211	6 172	4 990	6 066	4 578	4 854	8 591	2 460
White		4 874	3 553	4 837	1 685	5 754	6 031	4 887	5 546	4 306	4 731	8 111	2 412
Black		47	143	73	28	155	73	36	178	42	23	171	26
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		8	30	18	6	35	11	12	16	4	3	10	3
American Indian		8	30	18	6	35	10	12	16	4	3	10	3
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		51	20	35	13	54	49	47	209	220	91	235	17
Asian		51	20	34	12	54	48	47	208	220	91	234	17
Chinese		4	—	1	—	9	9	8	56	88	44	60	7
Filipino		—	7	5	3	5	—	3	10	6	2	13	3
Japanese		5	1	1	—	1	—	4	10	2	4	22	1
Asian Indian		—	—	—	—	7	—	15	107	80	22	95	3
Korean		3	1	3	1	1	5	5	12	15	12	16	1
Vietnamese		35	2	12	6	25	1	8	1	17	1	10	1
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	3	7	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	—	—	3	2	1	—	3	—	1	2
Pacific Islander		4	1	—	2	3	2	3	12	8	—	13	—
Howlian		—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		43	134	102	48	213	8	8	117	6	6	63	2
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		5 023	3 880	5 065	1 780	6 211	6 172	4 990	6 066	4 578	4 854	8 591	2 460
Hispanic origin (of any race)		108	320	215	80	594	88	58	233	29	49	193	18
Mexican		20	94	78	2	116	12	13	32	12	10	25	2
Puerto Rican		35	139	79	30	252	43	12	56	5	9	49	2
Cuban		10	4	6	4	5	8	3	8	3	6	3	3
Other Hispanic		43	83	52	44	221	25	30	137	9	24	116	13
Not of Hispanic origin		4 915	3 560	4 850	1 700	5 617	6 084	4 932	5 833	4 549	4 805	8 398	2 442
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		5 023	3 880	5 065	1 780	6 211	6 172	4 990	6 066	4 578	4 854	8 591	2 460
White		4 874	3 553	4 837	1 685	5 754	6 031	4 887	5 546	4 306	4 731	8 111	2 412
Hispanic origin		65	157	97	31	371	75	54	112	25	39	136	15
Not of Hispanic origin		4 809	3 396	4 740	1 654	5 383	5 956	4 833	5 434	4 281	4 692	7 975	2 397
Black		47	143	73	28	155	73	36	178	42	23	171	26
Hispanic origin		4	21	19	1	37	6	—	17	—	—	6	2
Not of Hispanic origin		43	122	54	27	118	67	36	161	42	19	165	23
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		8	30	18	6	35	11	12	16	4	3	11	3
Hispanic origin		—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		8	20	18	6	34	10	12	16	—	3	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		51	20	35	13	54	49	47	209	220	91	235	17
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		51	20	35	13	53	49	47	208	220	91	235	17
Other race		43	134	102	48	213	8	8	117	6	6	63	2
Hispanic origin		39	99	6	4	4	2	4	103	2	—	12	—
Not of Hispanic origin		4	2	3	—	29	2	4	14	2	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH—Con.										Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH				
		Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 171 (pt.)	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 131	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 152	Tract 161	Tract 162	Tract 171 (pt.)	
RACE	All persons	—	—	5 784	7 626	6 120	5 516	4 560	11 224	6 372	4 333	4 735	2 345	9 450	5 705	
	White	—	—	5 660	7 451	6 025	5 443	4 437	10 958	6 240	4 282	4 665	2 317	9 267	5 599	
	Black	—	—	38	51	20	35	74	107	39	16	14	18	83	25	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	3	14	11	6	5	15	9	2	3	1	10	8	
	American Indian	—	—	3	14	10	6	5	15	9	2	3	1	10	7	
	Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	66	85	54	30	39	121	70	27	48	8	67	70	
	Asian	—	—	65	82	53	30	37	121	69	27	48	5	65	70	
	Chinese	—	—	31	6	13	10	13	39	5	5	17	3	7	26	
	Filipino	—	—	8	6	8	5	2	13	1	1	4	5	5	3	
	Japanese	—	—	1	2	1	3	3	10	5	3	6	—	18	3	
	Asian Indian	—	—	10	30	13	3	1	18	29	6	12	2	2	21	
	Korean	—	—	4	14	7	2	12	22	23	9	3	—	6	10	
	Vietnamese	—	—	14	19	7	2	2	9	1	1	4	—	19	5	
	Cambodian	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	
	Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other Asian	—	—	3	2	3	2	—	8	1	—	2	1	2	1	
	Pacific Islander	—	—	2	3	8	5	4	4	4	—	—	—	3	1	
	Howaiian	—	—	1	3	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Guamanian	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
	Other Pacific Islander	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other race	—	—	17	25	10	2	5	23	14	6	5	1	23	3	
HISPANIC ORIGIN	All persons	—	—	5 784	7 626	6 120	5 516	4 560	11 224	6 372	4 333	4 735	2 345	9 450	5 705	
	Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	65	81	65	48	61	97	58	32	39	4	69	34	
	Mexican	—	—	15	16	19	7	12	24	10	3	1	1	11	2	
	Puerto Rican	—	—	9	20	16	12	22	14	14	7	4	—	19	5	
	Cuban	—	—	4	1	—	—	3	8	2	5	—	—	—	—	
	Other Hispanic	—	—	37	44	29	29	24	51	32	17	34	3	39	22	
	Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	5 719	7 545	6 055	5 468	4 499	11 127	6 314	4 301	4 696	2 341	9 381	5 671	
	White	—	—	5 660	7 451	6 025	5 443	4 437	10 958	6 240	4 282	4 665	2 317	9 267	5 599	
	Black	—	—	38	51	20	35	74	107	39	16	14	18	83	25	
	Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	5 719	7 545	6 055	5 468	4 499	11 127	6 314	4 301	4 696	2 341	9 381	5 671	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	All persons	—	—	5 784	7 626	6 120	5 516	4 560	11 224	6 372	4 333	4 735	2 345	9 450	5 705	
	White	—	—	5 660	7 451	6 025	5 443	4 437	10 958	6 240	4 282	4 665	2 317	9 267	5 599	
	Black	—	—	38	51	20	35	74	107	39	16	14	18	83	25	
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	3	14	11	6	5	15	9	2	3	1	10	8	
	American Indian	—	—	3	14	10	6	5	15	9	2	3	1	10	7	
	Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
	Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	66	85	54	30	39	121	70	27	48	8	67	70	
	Asian	—	—	65	82	53	30	37	121	69	27	48	5	65	70	
	Chinese	—	—	31	6	13	10	13	39	5	5	17	3	7	26	
	Filipino	—	—	8	6	8	5	2	13	1	1	4	5	5	3	
	Japanese	—	—	1	2	1	3	3	10	5	3	6	—	18	3	
	Asian Indian	—	—	10	30	13	3	1	18	29	6	12	—	2	21	
	Korean	—	—	4	14	7	2	12	22	23	9	3	—	6	10	
	Vietnamese	—	—	14	19	7	2	2	9	1	1	4	—	19	5	
	Cambodian	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	
	Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other Asian	—	—	3	2	3	2	—	8	1	—	2	1	2	1	
	Pacific Islander	—	—	2	3	8	5	4	4	4	—	—	—	3	1	
	Howaiian	—	—	1	3	1	—	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	
	Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Guamanian	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
	Other Pacific Islander	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Other race	—	—	17	25	10	2	5	23	14	6	5	1	23	3	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH—Con.				Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Rockingham County, NH				Landanderry CDP, Rockingham County, NH				Remainder of Rockingham County, NH													
	Tract 180		Tract 190 (pt.)		Tract 195 (pt.)		Tract 34		Tract 37		Tract 34 (pt.)		Tract 35 (pt.)		Tract 37 (pt.)		Tract 39		Tract 33 (pt.)		Tract 34 (pt.)		Tract 37 (pt.)		Tract 38	
RACE	All persons	2 410	3 112	1 822	15	6 850	14	16	3 407	6 677	47	1	3 443	6 176												
	White	2 378	3 064	1 811	15	6 738	14	16	3 350	6 554	47	1	3 388	6 084												
	Black	8	10	1	—	25	—	—	14	28	—	—	11	26												
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	10	1	—	4	—	—	4	7	—	—	1	9												
	American Indian	1	7	1	—	4	—	—	3	7	—	—	1	9												
	Eskimo	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—												
	Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
	Asian or Pacific Islander	16	24	10	—	67	—	—	31	67	—	—	—	36												
	Asian	15	23	10	—	67	—	—	31	65	—	—	—	34												
	Chinese	3	2	4	—	18	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	12												
	Filipino	2	2	—	—	11	—	—	4	6	—	—	—	7												
	Japanese	3	4	2	—	10	—	—	7	3	—	—	—	3												
	Asian Indian	1	4	1	—	3	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	5												
	Korean	4	6	3	—	16	—	—	8	23	—	—	—	8												
	Vietnamese	—	3	—	—	12	—	—	6	12	—	—	—	6												
	Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	3												
	Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—												
	Lootian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
	Thai	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
	Other Asian	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Pacific Islander	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—													
Hawaiian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—													
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Guamanian	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—													
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—													
Other race	7	4	—	—	15	—	—	—	8	21	—	—	7	3												
HISPANIC ORIGIN	All persons	2 410	3 112	1 822	15	6 850	14	16	3 407	6 677	47	1	3 443	6 176												
	Hispanic origin (of any race)	20	5	3	—	96	—	—	63	62	—	—	33	27												
	Mexican	2	1	—	—	16	—	—	9	11	—	—	7	1												
	Puerto Rican	4	—	1	—	44	—	—	34	15	—	—	10	17												
	Cuban	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	4	—												
	Other Hispanic	11	4	2	—	32	—	—	20	31	—	—	12	9												
	Not of Hispanic origin	2 390	3 107	1 819	15	6 754	14	16	3 344	6 615	47	1	3 410	6 149												
	RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	All persons	2 410	3 112	1 822	15	6 850	14	16	3 407	6 677	47	1	3 443	6 176											
		White	2 378	3 064	1 811	15	6 738	14	16	3 350	6 554	47	1	3 388	6 084											
		Hispanic origin	16	4	3	—	82	—	—	53	46	—	—	29	22											
		Not of Hispanic origin	2 362	3 060	1 808	15	6 656	14	16	3 297	6 508	47	1	3 359	6 062											
		Black	8	10	—	—	25	—	—	14	28	—	—	11	26											
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	4												
Not of Hispanic origin		8	10	1	—	22	—	—	12	28	—	—	10	22												
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		1	10	1	—	5	—	—	4	7	—	—	1	9												
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Not of Hispanic origin		1	10	1	—	5	—	—	4	7	—	—	1	9												
Asian or Pacific Islander		16	24	10	—	67	—	—	31	67	—	—	36	54												
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Not of Hispanic origin	16	24	10	—	67	—	—	31	66	—	—	36	54													
Other race	7	4	—	—	15	—	—	8	21	—	—	7	3													
Hispanic origin	4	1	—	—	11	—	—	1	15	—	—	3	1													
Not of Hispanic origin	3	3	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	1													

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Hillsborough County, NH	
	Boston--Lawrence--Salem, MA--NH CMSA	Mossachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Total	Londonderry COP	Tract 143	Tract 171
All housing units -----	1 650 710	1 535 199	115 511	69 508	62 769	33 383	6 739	3 472	2 076	2 006
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units-----	1 547 004	1 440 078	106 926	65 169	58 783	31 051	6 386	3 298	2 013	1 942
Owner-occupied housing units-----	909 113	832 085	77 028	45 354	39 857	17 920	5 497	2 800	1 829	1 810
Percent of occupied housing units-----	58.8	57.8	72.0	69.6	67.8	57.7	86.1	84.9	90.9	93.2
White-----	870 814	795 063	75 751	44 476	39 053	17 424	5 423	2 760	1 802	1 781
Black-----	20 176	19 774	402	284	261	148	23	11	6	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	867	796	71	36	33	12	3	1	2	3
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	13 557	12 857	700	497	457	305	40	22	13	17
Other race-----	3 699	3 595	104	61	53	31	8	6	1	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	10 621	10 085	536	339	302	170	37	23	18	7
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	863 987	788 659	75 328	44 203	38 809	17 290	5 394	2 743	1 786	1 775
Renter-occupied housing units-----	637 891	607 993	29 898	19 815	18 926	13 131	889	498	184	132
White-----	535 330	506 648	28 682	18 896	18 021	12 343	875	487	179	131
Black-----	59 174	58 653	521	371	367	315	4	4	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut-----	1 690	1 581	109	73	70	52	3	2	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander-----	19 987	19 666	321	247	241	206	6	4	2	1
Other race-----	21 710	21 445	265	228	227	215	1	1	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)-----	44 185	43 417	768	620	608	552	12	10	1	2
White, not of Hispanic origin-----	516 444	488 216	28 228	18 546	17 680	12 041	866	480	179	129
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units -----	103 706	95 121	8 585	4 339	3 986	2 332	353	174	63	64
For sale only-----	14 542	12 773	1 769	1 113	930	390	183	94	29	21
For rent-----	46 992	43 824	3 168	2 234	2 167	1 554	67	49	11	10
Rented or sold, not occupied-----	8 249	7 803	446	259	227	113	32	13	6	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use-----	17 542	15 228	2 314	254	239	54	15	4	11	10
For migrant workers-----	64	59	5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1
Other vacant-----	16 317	15 434	883	475	420	221	55	13	6	15
Boarded up-----	1 728	1 700	28	15	14	5	1	1	2	1
ROOMS										
1 room-----	32 527	31 792	735	417	415	328	2	1	1	3
2 rooms-----	76 438	73 795	2 643	1 571	1 535	1 196	36	16	5	10
3 rooms-----	183 261	174 677	8 584	5 352	5 182	3 730	170	81	32	37
4 rooms-----	270 096	247 916	22 180	12 842	11 792	7 278	1 050	560	156	171
5 rooms-----	305 011	282 510	22 501	13 638	12 421	7 076	1 217	713	321	190
6 rooms-----	288 103	267 572	20 531	12 382	11 223	5 608	1 159	582	542	309
7 rooms-----	206 322	189 335	16 987	10 154	8 822	3 943	1 332	625	449	346
8 or more rooms-----	288 952	267 602	21 350	13 152	11 379	4 224	1 773	895	571	940
Median, all housing units-----	5.4	5.3	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.1	6.3	6.1	6.5	7.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.3	6.3	6.3	6.6	7.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.2	6.4	6.2	6.5	7.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.5	5.5	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached-----	767 829	698 781	69 048	39 207	34 812	14 733	4 395	2 029	1 775	1 783
1, attached-----	68 420	60 292	8 128	5 540	4 583	1 923	957	758	134	27
2-----	212 047	204 509	7 538	5 123	4 973	3 165	150	60	13	48
3 or 4-----	191 931	186 825	5 106	3 787	3 686	2 674	101	23	28	41
5 to 9-----	105 214	100 486	4 728	3 477	3 246	2 258	231	123	18	7
10 to 19-----	97 826	91 965	5 861	3 852	3 608	2 923	244	242	1	1
20 to 49-----	87 960	80 503	7 457	4 812	4 741	3 882	71	51	1	1
50 or more-----	86 267	85 203	1 064	687	687	687	687	687	687	687
Mobile home or trailer-----	15 229	9 627	5 602	2 444	1 920	857	524	145	101	87
Other-----	17 987	17 008	979	579	513	281	66	41	6	13
Occupied housing units -----	1 547 004	1 440 078	106 926	65 169	58 783	31 051	6 386	3 298	2 013	1 942
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person-----	396 061	376 516	19 545	12 389	11 651	7 714	738	385	191	231
2 persons-----	473 535	440 020	33 515	20 655	18 899	10 313	1 756	935	522	649
3 persons-----	271 776	250 802	20 974	12 595	11 307	5 505	1 288	698	449	381
4 persons-----	240 885	219 632	21 253	12 673	11 007	4 883	1 666	799	569	451
5 persons-----	107 772	99 416	8 356	4 972	4 258	1 862	714	362	208	176
6 or more persons-----	56 975	53 692	3 283	1 885	1 661	774	224	119	74	54
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.30	2.28	2.52	2.48	2.44	2.26	3.04	2.97	3.15	2.74
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.61	2.59	2.79	2.75	2.69	2.46	3.14	3.04	3.21	2.79
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.89	1.88	2.05	2.06	2.05	1.96	2.40	2.53	2.50	2.21
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less-----	1 505 116	1 399 650	105 466	64 292	57 974	30 557	6 318	3 256	2 006	1 933
1.01 to 1.50-----	27 510	26 274	1 236	738	673	401	65	40	6	8
1.51 or more-----	14 378	14 154	224	139	136	93	3	2	1	1
Mean-----	.47	.47	.48	.47	.47	.47	.48	.48	.48	.40
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	676 287	615 939	60 348	35 823	31 484	13 735	4 339	2 206	1 585	1 442
Less than \$20,000-----	1 385	1 305	80	37	35	14	2	1	2	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	1 764	1 566	198	110	105	47	5	4	2	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	2 976	2 494	482	283	251	152	32	14	2	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	7 855	6 659	1 196	707	621	373	86	44	10	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	21 359	17 684	3 675	2 367	2 038	966	329	236	34	40
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	168 267	142 411	25 856	16 313	14 701	7 244	1 612	792	778	208
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	228 832	211 022	17 810	10 086	8 587	3 418	1 499	708	534	275
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	106 147	99 592	6 555	3 565	3 015	948	550	294	172	302
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	55 563	53 119	2 444	1 321	1 162	346	159	81	35	267
\$300,000 or more-----	82 139	80 087	2 052	1 034	969	227	65	32	16	332
Median (dollars)-----	176 400	179 900	147 900	145 200	144 300	138 800	152 900	150 700	148 300	229 800
Mean (dollars)-----	204 600	208 700	162 200	158 400	158 100	147 700	160 800	159 000	157 900	245 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	633 476	604 055	29 421	19 498	18 645	13 043	853	481	169	122
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	564	563	581	588	585	574	639	669	802	653
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	571	570	587	593	589	573	684	715	771	696
With meals included in rent-----	3 155	2 945	210	185	183	173	2	2	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	624	612	655	679	680	681	644	644	875	875
No meals included in rent-----	612 785	584 312	28 473	18 907	18 086	12 673	821	464	160	105
No cash rent-----	17 536	16 798	738	406	376	197	30	15	7	17

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
All housing units.....	1 825	2 866	3 359	2 080	1 847	2 353	1 131	2 786	2 329	1 748
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 777	2 584	3 239	1 953	1 592	2 138	986	2 498	2 223	1 698
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 516	1 081	2 537	1 281	333	778	89	614	1 380	1 411
Percent of occupied housing units.....	85.3	41.8	78.3	65.6	20.9	36.4	9.0	24.6	62.1	83.1
White.....	1 487	1 033	2 469	1 267	327	770	87	598	1 353	1 390
Black.....	11	14	20	3	3	2	—	6	13	7
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	17	30	44	7	2	3	1	6	11	10
Other race.....	1	2	2	4	1	2	—	4	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	12	23	15	3	7	3	9	17	8
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 478	1 025	2 448	1 256	325	765	85	595	1 339	1 383
Renter-occupied housing units.....	261	1 503	702	672	1 259	1 360	897	1 884	843	287
White.....	257	1 379	675	645	1 161	1 292	862	1 762	834	281
Black.....	2	44	15	16	45	29	11	46	6	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	2	2	12	6	3	13	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	52	8	2	6	6	4	14	1	1
Other race.....	—	25	2	7	35	27	17	49	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	60	12	15	92	61	26	152	12	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	250	1 353	666	638	1 113	1 264	853	1 664	823	278
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	48	282	120	127	255	215	145	288	106	50
For sale only.....	12	34	48	36	10	18	9	20	11	21
For rent.....	7	217	39	56	221	167	86	225	73	14
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	5	13	13	16	4	5	1	11	5	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	9	7	6	—	4	2	2	3	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	18	9	13	13	20	21	47	30	14	13
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	6	3	20	65	86	50	31	3	5
2 rooms.....	16	96	56	53	165	119	271	138	27	9
3 rooms.....	58	405	202	133	358	396	337	601	210	35
4 rooms.....	130	1 118	436	327	487	609	236	700	365	138
5 rooms.....	313	682	664	408	344	464	123	669	735	382
6 rooms.....	444	290	653	429	195	367	53	367	576	520
7 rooms.....	370	185	603	310	111	178	33	141	222	308
8 or more rooms.....	494	84	742	400	122	134	28	139	191	351
Median, all housing units.....	6.4	4.3	6.0	5.7	4.2	4.4	3.2	4.4	5.3	6.1
Median, all housing units.....	6.5	4.6	6.1	5.9	4.4	4.6	3.5	4.5	5.4	6.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.4	4.4	6.0	5.8	4.3	4.5	3.3	4.5	5.3	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.6	5.1	6.5	6.5	6.3	5.9	6.1	5.9	5.7	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.2	4.0	4.7	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 570	344	2 407	1 160	218	574	69	441	1 244	1 506
1, attached.....	65	605	167	145	19	39	17	50	118	16
2.....	23	7	44	362	440	665	109	722	633	148
3 or 4.....	20	47	34	219	566	533	177	774	135	55
5 to 9.....	27	251	90	103	425	327	97	462	42	19
10 to 19.....	24	452	211	49	136	157	101	156	10	1
20 to 49.....	72	1 068	227	20	33	43	163	69	14	—
50 or more.....	—	—	107	—	—	—	382	92	106	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	5	64	8	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other.....	19	28	64	21	10	15	16	20	26	3
Occupied housing units.....	1 777	2 584	3 239	1 953	1 592	2 138	986	2 498	2 223	1 698
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	254	715	587	461	547	669	580	777	447	263
2 persons.....	595	958	1 059	685	442	679	240	733	716	572
3 persons.....	338	494	637	353	261	372	85	406	417	344
4 persons.....	387	312	627	276	183	262	53	332	402	336
5 persons.....	152	84	249	119	91	99	15	164	165	134
6 or more persons.....	51	21	80	59	68	57	13	86	76	49
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.62	2.10	2.47	2.25	2.06	2.09	1.50—	2.14	2.43	2.54
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.73	2.12	2.70	2.33	2.25	2.28	1.95	2.24	2.41	2.57
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.04	2.09	1.93	2.06	2.00	1.95	1.50—	2.10	2.48	2.42
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 766	2 532	3 219	1 923	1 526	2 083	976	2 392	2 185	1 682
1.01 to 1.50.....	11	45	20	22	47	41	9	86	38	14
1.51 or more.....	—	7	—	8	19	14	1	20	—	2
Mean.....	.44	.50	.45	.43	.53	.50	.48	.54	.50	.44
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 409	614	2 173	1 063	152	491	48	345	1 117	1 286
Less than \$20,000.....	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	3	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	3	1	7	3	4	9	2	5	2	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	9	4	16	12	4	21	3	19	32	9
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	22	33	25	36	25	40	6	35	64	36
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	60	104	62	81	25	95	16	74	158	90
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	727	293	1 147	471	78	280	16	190	720	736
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	446	155	632	253	14	43	4	19	118	291
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	108	11	180	87	1	2	1	3	17	72
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	26	6	64	55	—	—	—	—	3	20
\$300,000 or more.....	7	37	37	62	—	1	—	—	—	26
Median (dollars).....	143 700	121 200	144 200	143 800	112 200	111 800	96 700	106 700	121 800	136 400
Mean (dollars).....	150 000	132 800	155 300	163 400	112 100	112 300	102 000	106 100	121 300	144 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	256	1 482	682	669	1 259	1 359	897	1 879	840	279
Median contract rent (dollars).....	632	654	613	542	465	452	411	479	602	609
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	709	649	659	555	461	439	460	464	575	626
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	—	—	1	2	72	89	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	337	—	—	363	475	1 158	306	—	50
No meals included in rent.....	244	1 468	673	643	1 238	1 337	819	1 773	816	260
No cash rent.....	12	13	9	26	20	20	6	17	24	18

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH—Con.						
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 171 (pt.)
All housing units	3 612	1 626	1 417	3 314	1 090	—	—
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER							
Occupied housing units	3 147	1 531	1 405	3 219	1 061	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	718	1 436	1 334	2 454	958	—	—
Percent of occupied housing units	22.8	93.8	94.9	76.2	90.3	—	—
White	675	1 359	1 305	2 359	945	—	—
Black	14	8	6	33	8	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	27	67	22	54	4	—	—
Other race	1	1	1	7	1	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11	4	14	31	4	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	666	1 356	1 293	2 334	942	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2 429	95	71	765	103	—	—
White	2 240	91	70	694	100	—	—
Black	63	1	—	30	3	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	—	—	3	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	80	2	—	28	—	—	—
Other race	40	1	1	10	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	79	3	3	27	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 202	89	68	680	100	—	—
VACANCY STATUS							
Vacant housing units	465	95	12	95	29	—	—
For sale only	34	76	4	38	19	—	—
For rent	405	8	3	26	7	—	—
Rented or sold, not occupied	12	8	3	14	1	—	—
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	6	—	—	8	1	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	8	3	2	9	1	—	—
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS							
1 room	44	—	—	14	1	—	—
2 rooms	205	6	1	27	7	—	—
3 rooms	756	25	7	141	66	—	—
4 rooms	1 585	78	41	629	399	—	—
5 rooms	814	226	269	749	234	—	—
6 rooms	165	272	382	723	172	—	—
7 rooms	28	311	378	629	136	—	—
8 or more rooms	15	708	339	402	75	—	—
Median, all housing units	4.0	7.2	6.5	5.6	4.8	—	—
Mean, all housing units	4.0	7.1	6.7	5.7	5.1	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.0	7.3	6.5	5.7	4.8	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.2	7.4	6.5	6.1	4.9	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	5.4	6.4	4.1	4.2	—	—
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached	16	1 240	1 413	2 112	419	—	—
1, attached	140	259	2	281	—	—	—
2	7	—	—	4	1	—	—
3 or 4	70	17	—	27	—	—	—
5 to 9	367	13	—	35	—	—	—
10 to 19	1 573	—	—	51	2	—	—
20 to 49	1 415	90	—	625	43	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	2	154	622	—	—
Other	24	7	—	25	3	—	—
Occupied housing units	3 147	1 531	1 405	3 219	1 061	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person	1 261	173	108	580	292	—	—
2 persons	1 243	477	358	1 136	420	—	—
3 persons	366	318	322	626	166	—	—
4 persons	198	375	399	620	121	—	—
5 persons	57	149	154	192	38	—	—
6 or more persons	22	39	64	65	24	—	—
Median, occupied housing units	1.75	2.86	3.23	2.41	2.07	—	—
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.63	2.89	3.23	2.60	2.08	—	—
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.78	2.48	3.29	2.01	1.94	—	—
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less	3 097	1 526	1 395	3 197	1 058	—	—
1.01 to 1.50	34	4	9	19	2	—	—
1.51 or more	16	1	1	3	1	—	—
Mean	.48	.42	.49	.46	.45	—	—
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units	103	1 289	1 256	2 049	340	—	—
Less than \$20,000	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	3	1	—	2	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2	1	5	10	5	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3	8	10	22	8	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	21	20	33	109	18	—	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	69	332	831	1 138	216	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	5	310	344	698	86	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	385	26	51	3	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	150	4	15	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	1	80	1	4	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	109 800	195 400	139 000	141 200	135 800	—	—
Mean (dollars)	116 900	202 100	141 100	143 100	135 500	—	—
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units	2 428	90	71	750	102	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	673	966	882	626	425	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	684	975	890	707	528	—	—
With meals included in rent	5	—	—	2	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	733	—	—	938	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	2 412	88	64	738	100	—	—
No cash rent	11	2	7	10	2	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH								
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 131	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 152
All housing units.....	1 973	2 960	1 969	1 845	2 206	3 633	2 076	1 469	1 710
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 884	2 838	1 908	1 725	1 917	3 509	2 013	1 430	1 558
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 536	1 812	1 619	1 482	1 070	3 244	1 829	1 323	1 395
Percent of occupied housing units.....	81.5	63.8	84.9	85.9	55.8	92.4	90.9	92.5	89.5
White.....	1 510	1 787	1 592	1 465	1 044	3 187	1 802	1 309	1 383
Black.....	7	7	6	7	14	24	11	3	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	4	1	1	1	2	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	14	14	15	8	10	29	13	9	6
Other race.....	5	1	2	1	1	3	1	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	11	9	12	14	10	20	18	8	10
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 504	1 779	1 582	1 453	1 036	3 170	1 786	1 301	1 374
Renter-occupied housing units.....	348	1 026	289	243	847	265	184	107	163
White.....	343	998	288	238	826	258	179	107	162
Black.....	2	9	—	1	13	3	2	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	1	2	2	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	10	—	1	6	1	2	—	—
Other race.....	2	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	8	17	4	2	9	3	—	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	337	989	284	237	818	257	179	106	162
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	89	122	61	120	289	124	63	39	152
For sale only.....	42	13	21	65	105	71	29	17	40
For rent.....	22	82	23	31	163	10	11	8	22
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	7	8	6	13	4	7	6	8	11
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	3	7	1	3	10	28	11	5	28
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	15	12	10	8	4	8	6	1	51
Boarded up.....	—	2	1	—	1	—	2	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room.....	5	24	5	5	9	1	—	1	2
2 rooms.....	12	62	6	13	72	6	5	3	7
3 rooms.....	30	277	58	50	212	40	32	14	56
4 rooms.....	227	703	234	278	740	239	156	63	162
5 rooms.....	482	703	357	296	600	694	321	118	221
6 rooms.....	428	518	403	438	340	827	542	195	240
7 rooms.....	352	371	395	376	143	825	449	251	293
8 or more rooms.....	437	302	511	389	90	1 001	571	824	729
Median, all housing units.....	6.0	5.1	6.3	6.1	4.6	6.5	6.5	7.7	7.1
Mean, all housing units.....	6.3	5.3	6.4	6.2	4.8	6.6	6.6	7.7	7.0
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.1	5.1	6.3	6.2	4.8	6.5	6.5	7.7	7.2
Mean, occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.8	6.6	6.5	5.2	6.7	6.6	7.9	7.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.8	6.6	6.5	5.2	6.7	6.6	7.9	7.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.7	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.2	5.2	5.5	5.7	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	1 283	1 540	1 423	1 451	517	3 114	1 775	1 340	1 497
1, attached.....	296	244	162	63	820	411	134	50	33
2.....	293	352	181	86	45	39	13	15	58
3 or 4.....	60	140	23	41	99	48	28	21	9
5 to 9.....	8	226	7	52	299	—	18	22	25
10 to 19.....	13	230	5	25	152	—	1	11	9
20 to 49.....	—	162	44	—	192	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	8	35	106	123	47	10	101	3	69
Other.....	12	31	18	4	35	11	6	7	10
Occupied housing units.....	1 884	2 838	1 908	1 725	1 917	3 509	2 013	1 430	1 558
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	177	546	159	149	502	303	191	134	171
2 persons.....	564	932	566	460	741	934	522	492	457
3 persons.....	447	583	451	387	351	774	449	284	327
4 persons.....	443	522	478	462	209	953	569	323	411
5 persons.....	179	186	182	188	76	419	208	139	148
6 or more persons.....	74	69	72	79	38	126	74	58	44
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.95	2.44	3.01	3.16	2.12	3.17	3.15	2.81	2.96
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.96	2.65	3.08	3.24	2.24	3.20	3.21	2.84	3.03
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.91	2.15	2.60	2.75	1.97	2.89	2.50	2.42	2.35
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 855	2 781	1 890	1 701	1 891	3 484	2 006	1 426	1 546
1.01 to 1.50.....	23	48	18	18	24	24	6	3	11
1.51 or more.....	6	9	—	6	2	1	1	1	1
Mean.....	.49	.50	.48	.51	.48	.48	.48	.39	.43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 288	1 388	1 317	1 242	798	2 975	1 585	1 089	1 142
Less than \$20,000.....	1	2	—	2	2	2	2	2	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	2	20	4	—	2	5	2	—	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	7	20	5	2	9	7	2	3	6
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	4	59	9	3	35	16	10	13	12
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	52	167	24	17	253	128	34	30	32
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	513	814	514	649	413	1 662	778	145	244
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	474	268	488	492	72	880	534	271	387
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	175	32	201	57	7	221	172	304	269
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	37	6	54	14	6	38	35	151	93
\$300,000 or more.....	23	—	18	6	—	16	16	170	96
Median (dollars).....	155 600	128 800	158 600	147 500	109 400	141 600	148 300	213 200	184 900
Mean (dollars).....	164 000	128 700	167 300	152 900	114 600	148 900	157 900	227 900	198 800
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	339	1 008	287	229	823	247	169	98	148
Median contract rent (dollars).....	741	595	686	534	675	803	802	852	724
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	738	589	699	554	672	798	771	875	767
With meals included in rent.....	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	875	625	—	675	—	875	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	333	989	269	221	810	243	160	92	140
No cash rent.....	6	18	17	8	12	4	7	6	8

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 161	Tract 162	Tract 171 (pt.)	Tract 180	Tract 190 (pt.)	Tract 195 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 37
All housing units.....	957	3 836	2 006	881	1 247	618	8	2 562
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	912	3 551	1 942	811	1 148	586	6	2 379
Owner-occupied housing units.....	554	2 164	1 810	723	837	539	5	1 965
Percent of occupied housing units.....	60.7	60.9	93.2	89.1	72.9	92.0	83.3	82.6
White.....	549	2 134	1 781	717	833	536	5	1 938
Black.....	4	17	6	2	2	—	—	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	3	—	1	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	8	17	4	1	3	—	16
Other race.....	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	5	7	6	2	—	—	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	549	2 132	1 775	711	831	536	5	1 927
Renter-occupied housing units.....	358	1 387	132	88	311	47	1	414
White.....	354	1 357	131	86	305	46	1	409
Black.....	4	16	—	—	1	—	—	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	1	1	3	1	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	11	—	1	2	—	—	1
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1	9	2	—	—	—	—	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	353	1 351	129	86	305	46	1	403
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	45	285	64	70	99	32	2	183
For sale only.....	10	51	21	19	21	15	—	109
For rent.....	26	172	10	11	18	4	2	13
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	14	8	2	4	4	—	20
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	15	10	34	24	4	—	7
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant.....	5	33	15	4	22	5	—	33
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
ROOMS								
1 room.....	6	22	3	—	4	—	—	2
2 rooms.....	21	90	10	2	30	—	1	21
3 rooms.....	94	400	37	26	104	22	—	80
4 rooms.....	190	1 014	171	91	191	55	1	521
5 rooms.....	191	742	190	137	203	90	1	494
6 rooms.....	153	671	309	186	235	130	2	439
7 rooms.....	132	450	346	188	188	120	2	458
8 or more rooms.....	170	447	940	251	292	201	1	547
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.0	7.3	6.5	5.9	6.6	6.0	5.9
Median, all housing units.....	5.7	5.3	7.3	6.6	6.1	6.7	5.6	6.1
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.4	5.1	7.4	6.6	5.9	6.7	5.5	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.9	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.8	5.8	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.0	5.1	4.9	4.2	4.5	2.0	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	457	1 750	1 783	792	835	522	6	1 521
1, attached.....	94	263	27	18	43	2	—	392
2.....	131	358	48	27	151	11	2	79
3 or 4.....	141	283	41	7	66	5	—	59
5 to 9.....	78	204	7	5	30	7	—	77
10 to 19.....	13	204	—	—	22	—	—	8
20 to 49.....	—	428	—	—	33	—	—	20
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	32	313	87	27	34	68	—	382
Other.....	11	33	13	5	33	3	—	24
Occupied housing units.....	912	3 551	1 942	811	1 148	586	6	2 379
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	224	760	231	90	231	69	2	373
2 persons.....	293	1 165	649	251	384	176	2	741
3 persons.....	165	704	381	187	200	112	—	450
4 persons.....	147	610	451	191	211	144	1	523
5 persons.....	62	224	176	70	80	59	1	224
6 or more persons.....	21	88	54	22	42	26	—	68
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.29	2.37	2.74	2.84	2.39	2.93	2.00	2.67
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.38	2.52	2.79	2.91	2.50	2.99	2.25	2.81
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.11	2.13	2.21	2.31	2.01	2.25	1.50	2.18
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	899	3 493	1 933	808	1 131	573	6	2 354
1.01 to 1.50.....	12	49	8	3	14	11	—	23
1.51 or more.....	1	9	1	—	3	2	—	2
Mean.....	.45	.49	.40	.44	.44	.45	.48	.47
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	406	1 545	1 442	590	579	363	3	1 460
Less than \$20,000.....	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	6	6	2	1	6	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	1	9	3	4	18	3	—	19
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	9	30	12	5	29	2	—	35
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	43	150	40	20	72	10	—	85
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	208	796	208	164	251	98	3	627
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	104	429	275	230	137	128	—	423
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	24	93	302	107	37	66	—	169
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	6	19	267	53	14	23	—	69
\$300,000 or more.....	3	8	332	6	15	33	—	31
Median (dollars).....	138 000	137 500	229 800	170 900	134 300	176 000	112 500	147 400
Mean (dollars).....	143 400	142 000	245 100	177 300	143 200	191 400	112 500	159 400
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	346	1 368	122	80	300	38	1	399
Median contract rent (dollars).....	565	555	653	710	506	525	313	594
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	553	548	696	686	506	616	313	659
With meals included in rent.....	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	675	478	—	—	—	—	—	644
No meals included in rent.....	336	1 336	105	72	275	32	1	383
No cash rent.....	9	28	17	8	25	6	—	14

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Londonderry CDP, Rockingham County, NH				Remainder of Rockingham County, NH			
	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 39	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 38
All housing units	7	6	1 181	2 278	12	1	1 381	1 873
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	5	6	1 120	2 167	12	1	1 259	1 816
Owner-occupied housing units	5	5	972	1 818	12	—	993	1 692
Percent of occupied housing units	100.0	83.3	86.8	83.9	100.0	—	78.9	93.2
White	5	5	957	1 793	12	—	981	1 670
Black	—	—	4	7	—	—	4	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	9	13	—	—	7	11
Other race	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	6	17	—	—	7	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	5	5	953	1 780	12	—	974	1 665
Renter-occupied housing units	—	1	148	349	—	1	266	124
White	—	1	144	342	—	1	265	122
Black	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	2
Other race	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	5	5	—	—	2	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	—	1	140	339	—	1	263	122
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	2	—	61	111	—	—	122	57
For sale only	—	—	44	50	—	—	65	24
For rent	2	—	4	43	—	—	9	9
Rented or sold, not occupied	—	—	2	11	—	—	18	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	—	1	3	—	—	6	5
For migrant workers	—	—	9	4	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	—	1	—	—	—	24	18
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
2 rooms	—	—	3	13	—	1	18	1
3 rooms	—	—	13	68	—	—	67	22
4 rooms	1	3	137	419	—	—	384	106
5 rooms	1	1	248	463	1	—	246	257
6 rooms	2	—	229	351	3	—	210	364
7 rooms	2	2	239	382	5	—	219	483
8 or more rooms	1	—	312	582	3	—	235	640
Median, all housing units	6.3	4.5	6.3	6.0	6.9	2.0	5.4	6.9
Mean, all housing units	6.1	5.2	6.5	6.2	7.0	2.0	5.7	6.9
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	4.5	6.4	6.1	6.9	2.0	5.4	6.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.0	6.6	6.5	6.9	—	6.0	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	4.0	5.1	4.3	—	2.0	4.2	5.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	6	6	712	1 305	12	—	809	1 545
1, attached	—	—	338	420	—	—	54	145
2	1	—	24	35	—	1	55	34
3 or 4	—	—	9	14	—	—	50	28
5 to 9	—	—	35	88	—	—	42	66
10 to 19	—	—	8	234	—	—	—	2
20 to 49	—	—	—	51	—	—	20	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	41	104	—	—	341	38
Other	—	—	14	27	—	—	10	15
Occupied housing units	5	6	1 120	2 167	12	1	1 259	1 816
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	1	1	129	254	—	1	244	108
2 persons	2	3	323	607	2	—	418	401
3 persons	—	—	250	448	2	—	200	388
4 persons	1	1	259	538	4	—	264	599
5 persons	1	1	122	238	3	—	102	247
6 or more persons	—	—	37	82	1	—	31	73
Median, occupied housing units	2.25	2.17	2.93	3.00	4.00	1.50	2.42	3.52
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.25	2.33	2.97	3.09	4.00	—	2.61	3.53
Median, renter-occupied housing units	—	1.50	2.68	2.48	—	1.50	1.97	3.23
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	5	6	1 108	2 137	12	1	1 246	1 803
1.01 to 1.50	—	—	11	29	—	—	12	13
1.51 or more	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
Mean .....	.48	.52	.47	.49	.56	.50	.48	.49
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3	5	812	1 386	11	—	648	1 474
Less than \$20,000	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	—	6	8	—	—	13	5
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	—	12	32	—	—	23	19
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	1	63	172	—	—	22	71
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	4	334	451	7	—	293	520
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	244	464	4	—	179	608
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	105	189	—	—	64	192
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	32	49	—	—	37	41
\$300,000 or more	—	—	15	17	—	—	16	17
Median (dollars)	112 500	118 800	148 700	152 300	144 600	—	146 000	158 400
Mean (dollars)	112 500	119 000	159 700	158 900	148 900	—	159 000	164 300
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	1	139	341	—	1	260	111
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	625	810	630	—	313	530	779
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	625	809	678	—	313	580	798
With meals included in rent	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	644	—	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	—	1	131	332	—	1	252	104
No cash rent	—	—	6	9	—	—	8	7

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Massachusetts (pt.)				New Hampshire (pt.)				Nashua, NH PMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH				Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH			
	Occupied housing units -----				1	406	144	1	301	711	104	433	63	372	Total	Nashua city	Tract 102	Tract 108	Tract 111	Tract 114				
TENURE					870	814	795	063	75	751	44	476	17	424	39 053	17 424	1 033	598	675	2 359				
Owner-occupied housing units -----					535	330	61.9	506	648	28	682	70.2	58.5	42.8	68.4	58.5	42.8	25.3	23.2	77.3				
Renter-occupied housing units -----					38.1	38.9	38.9	28	682	27.5	18 896	18 021	12 343	12 343	18 021	12 343	1 379	1 762	2 240	694				
Percent of occupied housing units -----											29.8	29.8	41.5	41.5	31.6	41.5	57.2	74.7	76.8	22.7				
ROOMS					21	979	21	430	549	307	1 245	307	1 245	305	305	239	5	22	36	12				
1 room -----					56	761	54	641	2 120	1 245	4 500	1 245	4 500	1 216	1 216	940	72	114	167	21				
2 rooms -----					142	584	135	461	7 123	4 361	10 975	4 361	10 975	4 361	4 361	3 127	324	485	636	122				
3 rooms -----					213	060	194	405	18 655	10 975	12 348	10 975	12 348	10 024	10 024	6 126	579	579	1 252	567				
4 rooms -----					253	616	233	480	20 136	11 251	11 666	11 251	11 666	11 251	11 251	5 261	324	324	1 488	681				
5 rooms -----					257	154	237	922	19 232	8 440	9 722	8 440	9 722	8 440	8 440	4 020	127	127	26	596				
6 rooms -----					191	926	175	704	16 222	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	4.5	4.5	4.0	377				
7 or more rooms -----					269	064	248	668	20 396	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	4.5	4.5	4.2	5.7				
Median, occupied housing units -----					5.6	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.9	4.2	6.1				
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----					4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1				
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----																								
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					715	596	651	238	64	358	37	378	14	039	33 150	14 039	314	406	15	1 983				
1, detached -----					55	410	48	263	7 147	4 861	4 861	4 861	4 861	4 002	4 002	541	41	41	117	259				
2, attached -----					181	495	174	750	4 626	2 792	4 483	2 792	4 483	4 483	4 483	2 230	617	617	6	4				
3 or 4 -----					140	089	136	127	3 362	2 872	3 216	3 216	3 216	2 662	2 662	1 820	361	361	333	34				
5 to 9 -----					78	093	74	141	3 952	3 049	3 049	3 049	3 049	2 840	2 840	2 259	125	125	193	47				
10 to 19 -----					67	132	67	960	6 063	3 926	3 926	3 926	3 926	3 886	3 886	3 204	64	64	1 167	528				
20 to 49 -----					66	388	65	384	1 004	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	90	90	1 167	528				
50 or more -----					13	990	8	782	5 208	826	826	826	826	826	826	826	17	17	20	148				
Mobile home or trailer -----					14	836	14	003	833	482	482	482	482	482	482	482	25	25	20	24				
Other -----																								
PERSONS IN UNIT					365	733	346	634	19	099	12	071	7	462	11 347	7 462	680	753	1 189	557				
1 person -----					441	034	408	160	32	874	20	172	9 964	1 157	18 435	9 964	910	706	1 157	1 081				
2 persons -----					244	807	224	338	20	469	12	237	5 255	330	10 466	5 255	457	376	330	586				
3 persons -----					216	872	196	155	20	717	12	279	4 622	176	10 645	4 622	279	308	176	592				
4 persons -----					94	013	85	890	4	112	4	820	1 754	44	4 112	1 754	68	145	44	181				
5 persons -----					43	685	40	534	3	151	1	793	710	19	1 569	710	72	72	19	56				
6 or more persons -----					2.26	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.24	2.08	2.43	2.24	2.10	2.10	1.73	2.40				
Median, occupied housing units -----					2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.58	2.11	2.22	1.60	2.57				
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----					1.79	1.79	1.79	1.78	2.04	2.04	2.04	2.05	2.05	2.03	2.03	1.94	2.05	2.06	1.77	2.00				
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----																								
PERSONS PER ROOM					1	385	605	1	282	453	103	152	62	630	56 398	29 386	2 381	2 273	2 885	3 040				
1.00 or less -----					15	112	14	007	1	105	639	318	28	73	576	318	28	73	20	12				
1.01 to 1.50 -----					5	427	5	251	176	176	103	103	3	14	100	63	3	14	10	1				
1.51 or more -----					.45	.45	.45	.45	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.46	.46	.47	.49	.52	.48	.46				
Mean -----																								
VALUE					654	685	595	343	59	342	35	133	13	357	30 854	13 357	586	336	90	1 964				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----					1	112	1	041	1	041	32	10	10	1	30	100	1	5	1	1				
Less than \$20,000 -----					1	531	1	340	1	340	105	44	44	1	100	44	1	5	1	1				
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----					2	811	2	334	2	334	279	151	151	4	247	151	4	18	2	10				
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----					7	500	6	310	1	190	703	372	372	33	620	372	35	35	3	22				
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----					20	486	20	486	16	852	2	334	2 007	951	2 007	951	100	73	19	108				
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----					162	267	136	835	25	432	16	007	14 412	7 064	14 412	7 064	184	184	58	660				
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----					201	997	201	997	204	472	17	525	3 309	3 309	8 418	3 309	147	18	5	49				
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----					103	342	96	928	6	414	3	480	2 941	2 941	2 941	2 941	3	3	1	13				
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----					53	948	51	550	2	398	1	294	216	6	1 338	216	6	1	1	4				
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----					79	691	77	681	147	900	145	200	147	900	144	900	121	106	109	800				
\$300,000 or more -----					176	800	180	300	209	200	158	300	138	600	157	900	132	106	109	800				
Median (dollars) -----					204	900	209	200	162	100	158	300	147	900	157	900	132	106	109	800				
Mean (dollars) -----																								
CONTRACT RENT					531	468	503	253	28	215	18	585	12	259	17 746	12 259	1 359	1 758	2 239	680				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----					572	572	572	572	580	580	572	572	572	572	585	572	654	479	675	627				
Median contract rent (dollars) -----					2	603	2	400	2	400	178	203	167	167	177	167	167	88	88	2	2			
With meals included in rent -----					666	666	666	667	667	667	667	667	667	667	668	667	668	304	800	938	668			
Median contract rent (dollars) -----					512	718	485	432	27	286	18	011	11	899	17 202	11 899	1 347	1 653	2 228	668				
No meals included in rent -----					16	147	15	421	15	421	396	396	396	396	367	367	12	17	9	10				
No cash rent -----																								

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston—Lawrence—Salem, MA—NH CMSA			Massachusetts (pt.)			New Hampshire (pt.)			Nashua, NH PMSA			Hillsborough County (pt.), NH	
	79 350	78 427	923	655	628	463	Total	Nashua city						
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units	20 176	19 774	402	284	261	148								
Percent of occupied housing units	25.4	25.2	43.6	43.4	41.6	32.0								
Renter-occupied housing units	59 174	58 653	321	321	367	315								
Percent of occupied housing units	74.6	74.8	56.4	56.6	58.4	68.0								
ROOMS														
1 room	3 294	3 280	14	8	8	7								
2 rooms	6 757	6 718	39	27	27	26								
3 rooms	13 316	13 215	101	70	69	63								
4 rooms	16 913	16 667	246	170	164	131								
5 rooms	10 944	10 822	188	134	131	96								
6 rooms	4 612	4 519	93	66	64	40								
7 rooms	6 284	6 164	120	81	74	40								
8 or more rooms	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5								
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.3								
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1								
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1, detached	11 454	11 134	320	222	207	121								
1, attached	4 755	4 659	96	76	68	34								
2	10 464	10 404	60	45	45	35								
3 or 4	19 343	19 268	75	68	68	64								
5 to 9	9 776	9 693	83	73	71	67								
10 to 19	9 289	9 169	120	75	75	64								
20 to 49	6 753	6 613	140	82	81	69								
50 or more	6 473	6 464	9	3	3	3								
Mobile home or trailer	92	79	13	4	4	2								
Other	951	944	7	7	6	4								
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person	20 658	20 461	197	127	122	99								
2 persons	19 469	19 218	251	184	176	131								
3 persons	15 025	14 827	198	132	126	95								
4 persons	11 666	11 510	156	121	115	80								
5 persons	6 629	6 559	70	54	52	35								
6 or more persons	5 903	5 852	51	37	37	23								
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.48	2.48	2.57	2.63	2.63	2.52								
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.08	3.08	3.17	3.09	3.17	3.16								
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.31	2.32	2.23	2.30	2.30	2.29								
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less	71 246	70 370	876	618	592	436								
1.01 to 1.50	5 227	5 189	38	29	28	21								
1.51 or more	2 877	2 868	9	8	8	6								
Mean .....	.62	.62	.54	.55	.56	.56								
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units	10 630	10 311	319	225	206	114								
Less than \$20,000	44	44	—	—	—	—								
\$20,000 to \$29,999	110	107	3	2	2	—								
\$30,000 to \$39,999	247	244	3	18	17	8								
\$40,000 to \$49,999	597	576	21	104	98	52								
\$50,000 to \$59,999	3 628	3 490	138	104	98	52								
\$60,000 to \$69,999	3 574	3 477	97	67	60	38								
\$70,000 to \$79,999	1 137	1 099	38	20	19	8								
\$80,000 to \$89,999	436	424	12	8	6	5								
\$90,000 to \$99,999	593	586	7	4	4	2								
\$100,000 or more	157 000	157 300	148 200	143 600	142 700	146 000								
Mean (dollars)	173 100	173 600	158 700	153 500	153 100	154 800								
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units	58 834	58 318	516	368	364	313								
Median contract rent (dollars)	505	505	602	582	581	573								
Mean contract rent (dollars)	496	495	5	593	592	581								
With meals included in rent	232	227	5	5	4	4								
Mean contract rent (dollars)	424	421	563	563	563	485								
No meals included in rent	57 769	57 261	508	361	359	309								
No cash rent	833	830	3	2	1	—								

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston--Low- income--Salem, MA--NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)
Occupied housing units	2 557	2 377	180
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units	867	796	71
Percent of occupied housing units	33.9	33.5	39.4
Renter-occupied housing units	1 690	1 581	109
Percent of occupied housing units	66.1	66.5	60.6
ROOMS			
1 room	99	96	3
2 rooms	189	184	5
3 rooms	386	359	27
4 rooms	568	516	52
5 rooms	490	454	36
6 rooms	360	338	22
7 rooms	207	193	14
8 or more rooms	258	237	21
Median, occupied housing units	4.6	4.6	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1. detached	720	658	62
1. attached	115	106	9
2. detached	326	305	21
3 or 4	476	451	25
5 to 9	265	251	14
10 to 19	244	232	12
20 to 49	166	148	18
50 or more	167	166	1
Mobile home or trailer	36	19	17
Other	42	41	1
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person	646	608	38
2 persons	679	624	55
3 persons	484	452	32
4 persons	375	339	36
5 persons	218	200	18
6 or more persons	155	154	1
Median, occupied housing units	2.43	2.43	2.45
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.84	2.85	2.64
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.25	2.24	2.37
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less	2 347	2 170	177
1.01 to 1.50	125	122	3
1.51 or more	85	85	—
Mean	.58	.58	.55
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units	569	524	45
Less than \$20,000	5	5	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	2	1	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	7	7	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	15	15	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	28	25	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	195	172	23
\$150,000 to \$199,999	189	178	11
\$200,000 to \$249,999	63	59	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999	33	33	—
\$300,000 or more	32	29	3
Median (dollars)	157 100	158 600	141 300
Mean (dollars)	172 100	173 400	156 900
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 680	1 573	107
Median contract rent (dollars)	543	535	589
Mean contract rent (dollars)	531	527	596
With meals included in rent	14	14	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	515	515	—
No meals included in rent	1 627	1 524	103
No cash rent	39	35	4

26 NASHUA, NH PMSA

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

**Census Tract or Block Numbering
Area**

	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH (pt.)	Nashua city
Occupied housing units	32 523	1 021	744	511
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	12 857	700	497	457
Percent of occupied housing units	39.5	68.6	66.9	89.7
Renter-occupied housing units	19 666	321	247	241
Percent of occupied housing units	60.5	31.4	33.2	10.3
ROOMS				
1 room	2 274	13	9	7
2 rooms	4 016	62	43	41
3 rooms	5 565	114	84	68
4 rooms	5 853	137	133	110
5 rooms	5 073	158	128	73
6 rooms	3 762	144	92	64
7 rooms	2 336	103	61	87
8 or more rooms	3 946	199	148	92
Median, occupied housing units	4.3	5.4	4.8	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.4	6.3	8.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.4	3.7	3.7	6.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	8 562	572	396	364
1, attached	1 608	90	75	42
2	3 633	31	22	13
3 or 4	5 439	20	17	13
5 to 9	2 871	41	35	28
10 to 19	2 951	88	66	57
20 to 49	3 152	158	120	114
50 or more	4 184	3	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	37	9	6	1
Other	391	9	7	4
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	5 627	165	128	120
2 persons	7 715	259	208	200
3 persons	6 112	200	133	91
4 persons	6 745	252	182	116
5 persons	3 530	94	50	33
6 or more persons	3 650	51	32	21
Median, occupied housing units	3.04	2.93	2.75	2.72
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.59	3.15	3.15	3.14
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.63	2.20	2.12	2.09
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	25 895	943	696	471
.01 to 1.50	3 299	55	35	30
.51 or more	3 329	23	13	10
Mean	.75	.63	.60	.58
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	8 829	569	403	238
less than \$20,000	217	9	5	4
\$20,000 to \$39,999	156	5	3	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	31	2	2	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999	47	1	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999	132	13	12	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 554	220	167	110
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2 357	162	109	158
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1 407	151	86	97
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1 407	151	86	97
\$300,000 to \$349,999	1 740	26	18	18
\$350,000 or more	1 740	26	18	18
Median (dollars)	193 500	157 900	153 800	148 900
Mean (dollars)	228 400	174 200	173 100	165 500
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	19 924	318	244	238
Median contract rent (dollars)	616	631	633	632
Mean contract rent (dollars)	636	648	657	657
With meals included in rent	99	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	466	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	19 511	240	234	202
No cash rent	314	4	4	2

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lowrence-Salem, MA--NH CMSA		Massachusetts (pt.)		New Hampshire (pt.)		Nashua, NH PMSA		Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH	
	54 806	53 502	1 304	959	Total	Nashua city	Tract 108					
Occupied housing units -----												
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10 621	10 085	536	339	302	170	9					
Percent of occupied housing units -----	19.4	18.8	41.1	35.3	33.2	23.5	5.6					
Renter-occupied housing units -----	44 185	43 417	768	620	608	552	152					
Percent of occupied housing units -----	80.6	81.2	58.9	64.7	66.8	76.5	94.4					
ROOMS												
1 room -----	2 743	2 725	18	14	14	13	3					
2 rooms -----	5 798	5 724	74	63	63	60	13					
3 rooms -----	9 900	9 717	183	146	142	128	36					
4 rooms -----	12 858	12 511	347	264	254	207	42					
5 rooms -----	11 807	11 554	253	185	176	143	38					
6 rooms -----	6 246	6 074	116	116	107	80	20					
7 rooms -----	2 576	2 455	121	85	77	46	6					
8 or more rooms -----	2 878	2 740	138	86	77	45	3					
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.2					
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.0	6.0					
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1					
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached -----	6 819	6 381	438	271	243	138	11					
1, attached -----	2 667	2 549	118	75	67	41	5					
2 -----	6 869	6 758	111	92	91	76	28					
3 or 4 -----	15 784	15 674	110	104	103	98	39					
5 to 9 -----	8 384	8 234	150	140	137	131	44					
10 to 19 -----	6 139	5 992	147	106	102	90	26					
20 to 49 -----	4 046	3 857	189	144	143	131	6					
50 or more -----	3 260	3 246	14	8	8	8	1					
Mobile home or trailer -----	74	58	16	11	10	4	1					
Other -----	764	753	11	8	6	5	1					
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person -----	8 998	8 805	193	146	142	121	17					
2 persons -----	11 753	11 431	322	231	225	167	34					
3 persons -----	10 986	10 723	263	205	195	156	38					
4 persons -----	10 614	10 321	293	204	186	140	29					
5 persons -----	6 485	6 331	154	112	103	88	25					
6 or more persons -----	5 970	5 891	79	61	59	50	18					
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.11	3.11	3.02	3.00	2.95	2.97	3.28					
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.44	3.45	3.31	3.22	3.15	3.23	3.60					
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.03	3.04	2.84	2.89	2.86	2.90	3.30					
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less -----	43 609	42 432	1 177	848	800	620	129					
1.01 to 1.50 -----	6 358	6 275	83	75	74	68	21					
1.51 or more -----	4 839	4 795	44	36	36	34	11					
Mean -----	.78	.79	.69	.70	.71	.73	.87					
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	5 676	5 260	416	253	226	118	7					
Less than \$20 000 -----	22	22	1	1	1	1	1					
\$20 000 to \$39 999 -----	27	26	6	5	5	2	1					
\$40 000 to \$59 999 -----	39	33	9	4	3	3	1					
\$60 000 to \$79 999 -----	116	107	27	18	15	7	3					
\$80 000 to \$99 999 -----	265	238	85	123	114	62	3					
\$100 000 to \$149 999 -----	1 761	1 576	185	136	114	36	3					
\$150 000 to \$199 999 -----	1 801	1 665	136	76	66	36	3					
\$200 000 to \$249 999 -----	730	700	30	13	11	3	1					
\$250 000 to \$299 999 -----	370	358	12	8	6	3	1					
\$300 000 or more -----	545	535	10	5	5	2	1					
Median (dollars) -----	164 200	166 100	145 200	141 700	140 700	139 000	95 000					
Mean (dollars) -----	188 500	191 100	155 400	151 100	150 400	147 800	96 400					
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	43 899	43 141	758	611	602	547	149					
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	518	517	551	531	529	519	465					
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	507	507	561	540	537	527	462					
With meals included in rent -----	430	425	5	5	4	4	1					
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	423	421	567	567	491	491	263					
No meals included in rent -----	42 989	42 240	749	603	595	541	148					
No cash rent -----	480	476	4	3	3	2	1					

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA		Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)		Nashua, NH PMSA	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city	Total	Nashua city	Tract 108				
	1	380	431	1	276	875	103	556					62	749	56	489	29	331	2	259
Occupied housing units -----																
TENURE																
Owner-occupied housing units -----	863	987		788	659		75	328	44	203	38	809	17	290	595	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	62.6			61.8			72.7		70.4		68.7		58.9		26.3	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	516	444		488	216		28	228	18	546	17	680	12	041	1	664
Percent of occupied housing units -----	37.4			38.2			27.3		29.6		31.3		41.1		73.7	
ROOMS																
1 room -----	20	733		20	195		538		300		298		232		21	
2 rooms -----	54	210		52	136		2	074	1	208	1	179	1	905	105	
3 rooms -----	138	661		131	053		7	008	4	409	4	273	3	050	459	
4 rooms -----	207	346		188	898		18	448	10	830	9	886	6	020	555	
5 rooms -----	248	463		228	497		19	966	12	227	11	136	6	228	553	
6 rooms -----	254	176		235	068		19	108	11	583	10	497	5	207	313	
7 rooms -----	190	390		174	256		16	134	9	657	8	382	3	707	128	
8 or more rooms -----	267	052		246	772		20	280	12	535	10	838	3	982	128	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6			5.6			5.7		5.7		5.6		5.2		4.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.5			6.5			6.3		6.4		6.4		6.1		5.9	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0			4.0			4.1		4.2		4.1		4.1		4.0	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE																
1, detached -----	710	879		646	873		64	006	37	154	32	951-	13	931	399	
2, attached -----	54	219		47	152		7	067	4	812	3	958	1	673	38	
3 or 4 -----	177	974		171	301		6	673	4	569	4	427	2	749	599	
5 to 9 -----	134	419		130	128		4	291	3	150	3	083	2	168	611	
10 to 19 -----	74	803		70	939		3	864	2	791	2	583	1	746	336	
20 to 49 -----	70	057		65	390		4	667	2	987	2	779	2	208	109	
50 or more -----	65	048		59	077		5	971	3	859	3	820	3	143	60	
Mobile home or trailer -----	64	582		63	589		993		658		658		658		90	
Other -----	13	941		8	745		5	196	2	291	1	813	823		17	
	14	509		13	681		828		478		417		232		17	
PERSONS IN UNIT																
1 person -----	360	660		341	702		18	958	11	970	11	249	7	382	739	
2 persons -----	434	578		401	933		32	645	20	011	18	279	9	857	685	
3 persons -----	239	915		219	624		20	291	12	107	10	844	5	159	353	
4 persons -----	212	240		191	712		20	528	12	151	10	529	4	542	289	
5 persons -----	91	435		83	405		8	030	4	754	4	054	1	709	132	
6 or more persons -----	41	603		38	499		3	104	1	756	1	534	1	682	61	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.26			2.24			2.51		2.47		2.43		2.24		2.07	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.57			2.55			2.78		2.74		2.68		2.44		2.22	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.77			1.75			2.03		2.04		2.02		1.92		2.00	
PERSONS PER ROOM																
1.00 or less -----	1	363	739	1	261	399	102	340	62	061	55	866	28	998	2	192
1.01 to 1.50 -----	12	957		11	893		1	064	602		540		287		60	
1.51 or more -----	3	735		3	583		152		86		83		46		7	
Mean -----	.45			.44			.47		.46		.46		.46		.51	
VALUE																
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----																
Less than \$20,000 -----	650	586		591	581		59	005	34	920	30	663	13	258	333	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1	098		1	027		71		32		30		10		5	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2	785		2	324		191		105		100		44		17	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	7	439		6	257		471		274		242		149		35	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	20	332		16	719		1	182	700		617		369		71	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	161	117		135	827		3	613	2	320	1	995	1	945	184	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	220	706		203	296		25	290	15	907	14	319	7	015	18	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	102	766		96	378		17	410	9	828	8	361	3	277	18	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	53	626		51	239		6	388	3	468	2	930	906		3	
\$300,000 or more -----	79	202		77	202		2	002	1	286	1	132	328		3	
Median (dollars) -----	176	800		180	300		2	002	1	000	937		215		106	800
Mean (dollars) -----	205	000		209	300		162	100	147	900	144	300	138	600	106	200
											158	000	147	300		
CONTRACT RENT																
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----																
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	512	695		484	925		27	770	18	243	17	410	11	961	1	663
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	573			580			580		588		586		575		481	
With meals included in rent -----	2	435		2	233		587		594		590		574		463	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	681			683			202		177		176		166		87	
No meals included in rent -----	494	352		467	507		659		685		686		688		305	
No cash rent -----	15	908		15	185		26	845	17	672	16	869	11	603	1	559
							723		394		365		192		17	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Boston--Low-income--Salem, MA--NH CMSA		Massachusetts (pt.)		New Hampshire (pt.)		Nashua, NH PMSA		Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Hillsborough County, NH			Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH		
ANCESTRY																				
All persons																				
Ancestry specified																				
Single ancestry																				
Multiple ancestry																				
Ancestry undesignated or not reported																				
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																				
Total ancestries reported																				
Arab		8 343 494	7 743 936	599 558	361 354	321 792	159 324	160 896	79 662	19 781	39 562	20 228	12 802	6 401	5 705	10 202	12 026	5 101	6 013	8 878
Austrian		33 140	30 903	2 237	773	621	404	151 112	75 055	18 712	152	110	8	6 035	5 270	26	9	4 871	5 685	8 364
Belgian		15 473	14 597	478	539	478	277	84 845	45 059	9 288	61	45	21	3 441	2 882	12	6	2 806	3 169	4 663
Canadian		5 050	4 481	569	344	247	106	66 267	30 389	9 484	97	9	8	2 594	2 516	9	58	2 065	2 516	3 701
Czech		6 518	54 782	4 266	2 638	2 233	1 014	9 784	4 607	1 069	405	211	193	366	435	25	8	230	328	514
Danish		12 974	11 780	362	204	166	88				38	26	9			5	40			
Dutch		32 833	31 927	1 194	799	741	300				58	17	54			86	124			
English		642 478	578 647	3 906	2 798	2 436	1 024				280	280	106			1 075	1 012			
Finnish		16 733	15 321	412	37 142	32 902	13 426				4 260	2 035	1 342			40	48			
French (except Basque)		324 888	274 372	50 516	29 309	26 878	13 731				2 431	1 285	951			998	848			
French Canadian		184 751	150 973	33 778	22 614	20 849	12 179				1 765	788	767			634	649			
German		355 002	318 898	36 104	23 907	20 722	9 379				3 185	1 755	759			641	752			
Greek		67 025	62 350	4 675	2 865	2 588	1 437				277	119	160			129	126			
Hungarian		15 689	14 136	1 553	925	925	204				211	102	102			204	39			
Irish		1 185 074	1 111 213	73 861	43 515	37 766	18 829				5 749	2 862	1 428			1 272	1 423			
Italian		661 555	628 267	33 288	16 843	14 159	6 695				2 684	1 619	457			395	662			
Lithuanian		46 449	42 714	3 735	2 375	2 193	1 133				182	69	130			56	66			
Norwegian		23 574	21 504	2 070	1 368	2 888	612				41	49	41			16	8			
Polish		180 588	164 681	15 907	9 011	7 672	3 672				1 037	396	380			289	359			
Portuguese		99 441	94 932	4 509	2 255	1 988	868				267	150	158			62	50			
Romanian		6 396	6 159	237	205	183	116				22	10				5	—			
Russian		112 067	108 884	3 183	2 112	1 804	1 001				308	132	49			36	106			
Scottish-Irish		84 191	77 511	6 680	4 011	3 388	1 524				623	384	153			127	154			
Scottish		148 381	134 115	14 266	8 280	7 161	2 582				1 119	518	321			250	210			
Slovak		9 458	8 565	893	627	593	282				34	15	24			31	29			
Subsaharan African		23 530	23 291	239	194	194	143				640	232	147			—	24			
Swedish		92 177	85 174	7 003	4 568	3 928	1 814				43	47	13			63	155			
Swiss		8 008	7 414	594	423	349	138				74	31	31			28	68			
Ukrainian		12 080	11 326	754	447	373	172				74	56	13			7	—			
United States or American		114 960	105 246	9 714	5 685	5 337	2 467				348	160	317			103	107			
Welsh		19 605	17 606	1 999	1 438	1 278	484				160	93	37			24	64			
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		46 432	46 096	336	224	224	97				—	—	—			—	32			
Yugoslavian		1 717	1 655	62	62	62	24				—	5	—			—	—			
Other ancestries		3 587 958	3 379 806	208 152	127 189	114 745	60 437				12 444	6 298	4 414			3 558	4 501			6 204
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																				
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		29 036	28 470	566	412	378	259				34	26	—			—	—			
Central American		21 460	21 168	292	143	143	114				—	—	—			—	45			21
Costa Rican		1 282	1 251	31	21	21	21				—	—	—			—	—			21
Guatemalan		6 362	6 291	40	40	40	40				—	—	—			—	24			—
Honduran		3 333	3 218	115	36	36	36				—	—	—			—	—			—
Nicaraguan		542	542	—	—	—	—				—	—	—			—	—			—
Panamanian		1 120	1 112	8	8	8	8				—	—	—			—	—			—
Salvadoran		8 741	8 674	67	38	38	9				—	—	—			—	—			—
Central American, origin not specified		80	80	—	—	—	—				—	—	—			—	—			—
South American		17 797	17 421	376	292	237	169				55	49	—			52	—			—
Argentinean		1 975	1 932	43	35	35	5				25	25	—			—	—			—
Chilean		7 368	7 331	37	28	21	16				7	7	—			—	—			—
Colombian		1 815	1 773	42	13	13	13				23	17	—			52	—			—
Ecuadorian		2 404	2 400	4	4	4	4				—	—	—			—	—			—
Peruvian		1 379	1 348	31	23	23	9				—	—	—			—	—			—
Venezuelan		1 168	1 155	9	9	9	11				—	—	—			—	—			—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—				—	—	—			—	—			—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115
ANCESTRY	All persons	5 023	3 880	5 004	1 841	6 211	6 172	4 990	6 066	4 578	4 854	8 677	2 374
	Ancestry specified	4 844	3 573	4 689	1 670	5 855	5 684	4 855	5 870	4 455	4 351	8 181	2 181
	Single ancestry	2 496	2 270	3 420	1 285	3 966	3 706	2 699	3 364	2 437	2 437	4 805	1 341
	Multiple ancestry	2 348	1 303	1 269	385	1 889	1 978	2 083	2 506	2 216	1 914	3 376	840
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported	179	307	315	171	356	488	208	196	123	503	496	193
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported		10 046	7 760	10 008	3 682	12 422	12 344	9 980	12 132	9 156	9 708	17 354	4 748
Arab		—	7	11	—	10	18	48	26	47	51	128	—
Austrian		—	11	—	—	—	38	11	67	40	35	32	—
Belgian		16	—	9	—	22	8	16	—	12	—	—	—
Canadian		32	24	65	7	145	84	89	93	41	15	130	63
Czech		9	4	—	8	—	8	9	—	5	—	—	—
Danish		36	12	29	39	—	39	19	22	5	—	12	—
Dutch		31	24	43	18	27	34	—	89	45	56	17	5
English		1 148	533	580	206	564	986	885	1 221	811	740	1 501	496
Finnish		44	17	39	—	—	16	14	36	29	19	40	5
French (except Basque)		909	697	1 398	387	1 508	1 398	941	759	531	875	951	541
French Canadian		844	795	1 163	263	1 203	1 396	928	574	543	546	1 114	287
German		812	339	225	102	452	462	474	999	798	511	1 269	184
Greek		129	27	36	13	74	179	149	68	116	114	123	48
Hungarian		21	33	22	—	16	26	16	26	5	26	83	5
Irish		1 169	783	807	407	1 276	1 282	1 278	1 569	1 170	1 286	2 203	532
Italian		332	234	198	38	419	287	459	627	481	419	940	185
Lithuanian		118	52	57	43	39	44	167	36	123	91	64	14
Norwegian		39	19	47	9	33	9	32	38	46	38	89	20
Polish		177	185	220	97	172	202	305	269	246	225	422	165
Portuguese		37	48	69	15	92	22	25	34	33	69	124	85
Romanian		20	4	—	—	—	25	—	34	6	—	8	—
Russian		24	7	61	7	27	67	93	69	243	27	147	7
Scotch-Irish		69	38	14	41	97	82	163	130	74	140	161	19
Scottish		234	149	134	70	170	153	107	171	131	181	238	45
Slovak		13	12	6	16	—	18	—	7	34	21	15	—
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	11	—	7	38	20	—	15	—
Swedish		196	18	61	16	119	71	147	147	156	145	243	55
Swiss		7	—	—	—	—	—	6	9	6	5	9	—
Ukrainian		—	—	9	—	—	25	17	—	7	8	84	—
United States or American		95	162	163	72	181	194	149	113	230	146	334	50
Welsh		90	56	6	—	—	58	4	22	26	15	60	5
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	11	—	—	14	15	—	—	25	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries		3 150	3 400	4 470	1 800	5 541	5 075	3 307	4 526	2 924	3 676	6 446	1 859
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	14	58	—	176	9	—	—	—	—	11	4
Central American		—	4	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		29	16	—	4	13	—	—	11	19	—	25	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		16	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	19	—	11	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	4	—	—	—	11	—	—	5	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH—Con.		Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH											
	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 171 (pt.)	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 131	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 152	Tract 161	Tract 162	Tract 171 (pt.)
ANCESTRY														
All persons-----	5 784	7 626	6 120	5 516	4 645	11 139	6 401	4 333	4 735	2 359	9 488	5 705		
Ancestry specified-----	5 477	7 053	5 772	5 193	4 247	10 756	6 035	4 010	4 451	2 222	8 709	5 270		
Single ancestry-----	2 770	3 940	2 806	2 806	2 362	5 687	3 441	2 279	2 027	1 113	4 255	2 982		
Multiple ancestry-----	2 707	3 113	2 777	2 387	1 885	5 069	2 594	1 731	2 424	1 099	4 454	2 288		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----	307	573	348	323	398	383	366	323	284	137	779	435		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported-----	11 568	15 252	12 240	11 032	9 290	22 278	12 802	8 666	9 470	4 718	18 976	11 410		
Arab-----	30	16	7	24	33	46	8	15	12	5	10	20		
Austrian-----	14	16	8	7	8	36	21	31	21	7	10	45		
Belgian-----	11	11	8	100	110	42	193	22	60	20	70	110		
Canadian-----	49	162	102	26	7	125	9	10	60	20	70	110		
Czech-----	7	26	10	25	92	40	54	34	63	23	15	13		
Danish-----	12	19	10	42	39	312	106	106	93	56	73	112		
Dutch-----	103	127	101	866	875	2 423	1 342	1 266	1 321	678	2 937	1 524		
English-----	1 262	1 367	1 443	46	7	153	26	18	30	47	248	6		
French-----	1 004	1 776	1 197	1 112	718	1 777	951	259	548	278	1 736	613		
French (except Basque)-----														
French Canadian-----	617	1 410	843	756	460	1 219	767	199	364	289	717	494		
German-----	912	610	604	607	683	1 826	759	838	893	296	1 290	811		
Greek-----	146	103	121	171	56	114	160	28	45	6	40	77		
Hungarian-----	57	7	43	7	27	59	102	26	8	24	61	30		
Irish-----	1 440	1 759	1 497	1 329	957	2 752	1 428	966	1 222	643	2 255	1 079		
Italian-----	692	574	574	723	526	883	457	171	647	185	870	565		
Lithuanian-----	64	181	132	61	52	160	130	45	11	24	116	46		
Norwegian-----	25	49	26	92	6	90	41	84	41	34	56	55		
Polish-----	399	324	395	217	295	607	380	284	347	67	310	336		
Portuguese-----	196	42	69	89	29	190	158	40	28	42	136	26		
Romanian-----														
Russian-----	80	38	82	45	19	27				28		6		
Scotch-Irish-----	99	108	156	93	104	97	49	110	85	6	77	73		
Scottish-----	266	279	254	369	253	259	153	184	190	91	236	117		
Slovak-----	14	41	41	22	23	57	321	349	30	132	624	384		
Subsaharan African-----				14	9	26	24	30	3	7	29	19		
Swedish-----	188	214	173	149	34	198	147	150	216	40	228	143		
Swiss-----	29			29	13	70		6		13	53	31		
Ukrainian-----	29		23	29	13	63			6		8			
United States or American-----	77	271	115	173	214	447	317	149	109	148	293	232		
Welsh-----	47	10	18	48	98	151	37	31	57	7	106	71		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----	19				67	5			14	6	10			
Yugoslavian-----									21			5		
Other ancestries-----	3 588	5 545	4 045	3 720	3 468	6 974	4 414	3 049	2 758	1 480	6 206	4 146		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----														
Central American-----														
Costa Rican-----														
Guatemalan-----														
Honduran-----														
Nicaraguan-----														
Panamanian-----														
Salvadoran-----														
Central American, origin not specified-----														
South American-----														
Argentinean-----														
Chilean-----														
Colombian-----														
Ecuadorian-----														
Peruvian-----														
Venezuelan-----														
Other South American-----														

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH—Con.				Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Rockingham County, NH)		Landanderry COP, Rockingham County, NH				Remainder of Rockingham County, NH			
	Tract 180	Tract 190 (pt.)	Tract 195 (pt.)	Tract 195 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 37	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 39	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 38
ANCESTRY														
All persons.....	2 410	3 161	1 812	6 779	58	116	58	19	3 360	6 677	72	—	3 419	6 176
Ancestry specified.....	2 304	2 903	1 655	6 241	58	116	58	19	3 124	6 524	—	—	3 117	5 816
Single ancestry.....	1 097	1 587	838	3 448	33	33	33	—	1 632	3 402	8	—	1 816	2 601
Multiple ancestry.....	1 207	1 316	817	2 793	25	83	25	—	1 492	3 122	46	—	1 301	3 215
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	106	258	157	538	—	—	—	—	236	153	18	—	302	360
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported.....	4 890	6 322	3 624	13 558	116	33	116	38	6 720	13 354	144	—	6 838	12 352
Arab.....	2	12	6	48	—	—	—	—	38	39	—	—	10	32
African.....	3	—	3	26	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	17	35
Belgian.....	4	—	—	97	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	50	—
Cantonese.....	25	26	10	82	—	—	—	—	36	175	—	—	46	148
Czech.....	17	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	17	9	—	—	—	12
Danish.....	21	7	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Dutch.....	41	64	37	33	—	—	—	—	19	261	—	—	14	68
English.....	671	1 000	501	1 368	8	8	8	19	752	1 256	40	—	616	1 569
Finnish.....	42	95	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....	406	490	282	834	25	—	25	11	402	847	—	—	432	714
French Canadian.....	206	193	136	555	10	—	10	—	194	584	—	—	361	616
German.....	379	503	312	1 113	15	—	15	—	628	1 112	24	—	485	921
Greek.....	41	40	3	56	—	—	—	—	21	98	—	—	35	123
Hungarian.....	7	25	10	18	—	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	—	7
Irish.....	659	595	356	1 519	—	—	—	—	731	2 151	20	—	788	2 059
Italian.....	212	140	166	981	—	—	—	—	553	1 066	—	—	428	837
Lithuanian.....	22	7	9	108	—	—	—	—	37	32	—	—	71	42
Norwegian.....	11	45	21	40	—	—	—	—	40	9	—	—	—	31
Polish.....	145	137	52	363	—	—	—	—	166	230	8	—	197	438
Portuguese.....	36	28	11	82	—	—	—	—	35	115	—	—	47	70
Romanian.....	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	12
Russian.....	17	13	12	142	—	—	—	—	59	73	—	—	83	93
Scotch-Irish.....	43	80	60	190	—	—	—	8	133	254	—	—	57	171
Scottish.....	136	121	149	443	—	—	—	—	181	337	8	—	262	331
Slovak.....	—	13	11	7	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	19
Subsaharan African.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....	86	104	44	192	—	—	—	—	71	161	—	—	121	287
Swiss.....	2	15	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	—	27
Ukrainian.....	—	12	5	56	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	18
United States or American.....	67	189	69	146	—	—	—	—	89	71	—	—	57	131
Welsh.....	17	68	28	48	—	—	—	—	40	53	—	—	8	59
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....	1 425	2 257	1 233	4 862	25	—	25	—	2 280	3 993	44	—	2 582	3 520
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	8	—
Central American.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	17	32	—	—	—	6
Argentinean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	6
Ecuadorian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston—Lawrence—Salem, MA—NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County, NH	
					Total	Nashua city	Total	Landanderry CDP	Tract 143	Tract 171
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 171 747	3 871 968	299 779	180 677	160 896	79 662	19 781	10 114	6 401	5 705
Native	3 736 237	3 450 498	285 739	171 204	152 129	74 089	19 075	9 688	6 102	5 412
Foreign born	435 510	421 470	14 040	9 473	8 767	5 573	706	426	299	293
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	57 080	55 416	1 664	1 290	1 250	966	40	8	32	13
Persons 5 years and over	3 886 669	3 611 855	274 814	165 690	147 680	73 291	18 010	9 252	5 849	5 310
In linguistically isolated households	136 617	133 376	3 241	2 487	2 393	1 897	94	27	75	21
Speak a language other than English	571 545	547 089	24 456	16 714	15 844	11 041	870	357	417	250
Do not speak English "very well"	237 360	230 318	7 042	4 850	4 666	3 488	184	68	101	40
Speak Spanish	156 306	152 479	3 827	2 509	2 349	1 785	160	104	—	7
Do not speak English "very well"	76 591	75 138	1 453	1 071	1 036	876	35	35	—	—
Linguistically isolated	46 720	46 073	647	572	545	481	27	27	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	82 647	81 087	1 560	1 075	1 011	646	64	9	25	14
Do not speak English "very well"	48 462	47 773	689	444	419	261	25	—	25	—
Linguistically isolated	32 689	32 430	259	190	190	115	—	—	25	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 067 380	991 276	76 104	46 594	40 857	19 464	5 737	2 937	1 939	1 555
Preprimary school	81 822	75 239	6 583	4 150	3 641	1 816	509	261	140	120
Public school	39 636	37 760	1 876	1 337	1 262	814	75	31	11	50
Elementary or high school	597 262	546 145	51 117	30 852	26 637	11 995	4 215	2 151	1 385	1 070
Public school	518 155	472 298	45 857	28 047	24 124	10 763	3 923	1 992	1 252	963
College	388 296	369 892	18 404	11 592	10 579	5 653	1 013	525	414	365
Public college	172 954	162 328	10 626	6 347	5 762	3 122	585	317	250	209
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 758 047	2 565 905	192 142	115 500	103 536	52 316	11 964	6 157	3 878	3 766
Less than 9th grade	175 414	166 326	9 088	5 571	5 294	3 468	277	127	93	102
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	295 539	277 043	18 496	10 330	9 559	5 587	771	389	155	232
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	799 128	742 283	56 845	31 038	27 958	14 002	3 080	1 601	976	630
Some college, no degree	442 362	404 518	37 844	22 928	20 266	10 038	2 662	1 360	838	820
Associate degree	200 078	183 408	17 030	10 306	9 130	4 134	1 176	572	517	318
Bachelor's degree	511 948	475 074	36 874	24 644	21 843	10 482	2 801	1 395	916	1 062
Graduate or professional degree	333 578	317 613	15 965	10 683	9 486	4 605	1 197	713	383	602
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.9	82.7	85.6	86.2	85.7	82.7	91.2	91.6	93.6	91.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	30.7	30.9	27.5	30.6	30.3	28.8	33.4	34.2	33.5	44.2
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	165	164	191	201	208	207	141	119	27	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	925	905	1 167	1 166	1 154	1 122	1 271	1 125	1 146	1 092
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 711	1 699	1 843	1 846	1 810	1 736	2 067	2 056	1 953	1 919
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 886 669	3 611 855	274 814	165 690	147 680	73 291	18 010	9 252	5 849	5 310
Same house	2 257 602	2 112 137	145 465	84 408	75 014	34 974	9 394	4 723	3 445	3 611
Different house in United States	1 507 332	1 381 601	125 731	78 523	70 066	36 431	8 457	4 390	2 317	1 640
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	397 513	372 255	25 258	19 387	19 155	13 591	232	101	610	328
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	567 790	534 322	33 468	14 610	12 958	2 784	1 652	840	595	454
Different MSA/PMSA	478 773	420 329	58 444	38 945	32 864	17 470	6 081	3 242	991	733
Not in an MSA/PMSA	63 256	54 695	8 561	5 581	5 089	2 586	492	207	121	125
Abroad	121 735	118 117	3 618	2 759	2 600	1 886	159	139	87	59
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 632 905	3 466 996	165 909	119 160	109 046	79 662	10 114	10 114	1 886	42
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 692 513	1 606 690	85 823	61 785	59 924	45 304	1 861	1 861	1 149	—
Rural population	538 842	404 972	133 870	61 517	51 850	51 850	9 667	—	4 515	5 663
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	205 388	166 795	38 593	18 251	16 373	—	1 878	—	2 667	489
On farms	3 953	3 346	607	247	234	—	13	—	—	44
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 141 717	1 979 482	162 235	98 352	87 692	43 410	10 660	5 540	3 411	2 904
Car, truck, or van	1 721 420	1 569 327	152 093	91 839	81 719	40 104	10 120	5 296	3 263	2 699
Drove alone	1 501 235	1 367 220	134 015	80 909	72 078	34 861	8 831	4 523	2 968	2 543
Carpooled	220 185	202 107	18 078	10 930	9 641	5 243	1 289	773	295	156
Public transportation (including taxicab)	227 948	226 805	1 143	841	761	590	80	36	24	12
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	104 261	103 530	731	556	502	383	54	36	15	6
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	119 036	118 749	287	185	159	107	26	—	9	6
Walked	117 082	114 121	2 961	2 111	1 929	1 222	182	62	31	34
Other means	21 575	20 033	1 542	920	869	495	51	25	17	42
Worked at home	53 692	49 196	4 496	2 641	2 414	999	227	121	76	117
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.05	1.03
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.2	24.2	25.2	24.1	23.6	22.1	28.3	28.3	22.9	27.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	91 697	81 252	10 445	5 450	4 659	2 318	791	412	142	103
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	379 505	343 079	36 426	21 259	19 156	9 859	2 103	1 067	693	409
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	652 619	603 668	48 951	31 270	27 767	13 243	3 503	1 815	1 201	1 137
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	481 522	453 424	28 098	17 811	15 923	7 817	1 888	893	617	714
All other times	482 682	448 863	33 819	19 921	17 773	9 174	2 148	1 232	682	424
Worked in PMSA of residence	...	...	...	62 404	58 882	29 125	3 522	1 835	2 391	1 925
Nashua city	...	...	...	35 208	34 411	22 555	797	481	1 039	1 003
Amherst town	...	...	...	2 145	2 145	511	—	—	116	60
Hudson town	...	...	...	7 547	7 156	2 799	391	217	171	73
Merrimack town	...	...	...	7 927	7 742	2 352	185	84	1 021	191
Milford town	...	...	...	4 437	4 423	433	14	9	—	56
Landanderry town	...	...	...	2 657	533	151	2 124	1 044	—	13
Litchfield town	...	...	...	268	262	48	6	—	—	—
Brookline town	...	...	...	274	274	19	—	—	—	8
Mont Vernon town	...	...	...	216	216	—	—	—	—	5
Wilton town	...	...	...	855	850	111	5	—	10	15
Hollis town	...	...	...	870	870	146	—	—	8	501
Worked outside PMSA of residence	...	...	...	35 948	28 810	14 285	7 138	3 705	1 020	979
Manchester city	...	...	...	5 184	3 885	1 013	1 299	601	234	88
Remainder of Manchester, NH MSA	...	...	...	2 099	1 509	379	590	157	93	62
Lowell city, MA	...	...	...	2 591	2 402	1 425	189	93	39	61
Remainder of Lowell, MA—NH PMSA	...	...	...	5 090	4 650	2 644	440	232	132	116
Area 16	...	...	...	2 644	1 610	785	1 034	650	35	31
Remainder of Lawrence—Haverhill, MA—NH PMSA	...	...	...	2 722	1 278	621	1 444	802	32	17
Boston city, MA	...	...	...	1 596	1 248	680	348	189	80	67
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	...	...	...	10 175	8 938	5 238	1 237	724	259	407
Area 20	...	...	...	524	501	140	23	17	—	—
Worked elsewhere	...	...	...	3 323	2 789	1 360	534	240	116	130

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	5 101	6 013	8 878	5 023	3 880	5 004	1 841	6 211	6 172	4 990
Native	4 865	5 479	8 273	4 805	3 601	4 612	1 712	5 645	5 800	4 680
Foreign born	236	534	605	218	279	392	129	566	372	310
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	31	54	51	45	90	123	86	175	98	26
Persons 5 years and over	4 728	5 490	8 295	4 659	3 493	4 517	1 779	5 547	5 679	4 664
In linguistically isolated households	52	127	68	83	172	209	115	441	186	48
Speak a language other than English	576	625	964	517	752	1 131	322	1 369	1 196	742
Do not speak English "very well"	146	251	252	113	239	370	133	613	330	180
Speak Spanish	64	97	78	88	231	197	67	465	62	34
Do not speak English "very well"	16	23	27	24	107	112	53	336	28	29
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	81	76	46	251	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	17	70	83	—	31	28	5	—	9	47
Do not speak English "very well"	—	21	24	—	31	9	—	—	—	30
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	—	—	24
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 303	1 368	2 609	1 196	1 026	1 203	198	1 540	1 394	1 306
Preprimary school	133	141	264	61	100	133	24	149	122	55
Public school	43	13	82	30	70	76	18	120	66	11
Elementary or high school	842	677	1 544	781	664	749	98	1 134	979	749
Public school	730	638	1 426	547	604	678	98	1 083	926	668
College	328	550	801	354	262	321	76	257	293	502
Public college	169	269	446	171	168	205	37	184	189	235
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	3 391	3 906	5 889	3 370	2 268	3 059	1 502	3 580	4 123	3 291
Less than 9th grade	119	61	133	111	324	445	297	697	524	146
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	275	228	407	205	394	622	215	873	696	324
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	851	961	1 319	963	742	938	458	1 045	1 361	957
Some college, no degree	648	813	1 219	721	392	498	300	452	713	690
Associate degree	299	437	582	248	105	264	60	227	267	282
Bachelor's degree	802	1 068	1 584	724	251	207	125	223	355	624
Graduate or professional degree	397	338	645	398	60	85	47	63	207	268
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.4	92.6	90.8	90.6	68.3	65.1	65.9	56.1	70.4	85.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	35.4	36.0	37.9	33.3	13.7	9.5	11.5	8.0	13.6	27.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	79	227	88	158	494	441	236	544	147	56
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 298	833	838	1 204	1 256	1 419	1 106	1 462	1 478	1 052
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 742	1 702	1 655	2 039	2 389	2 060	623	1 780	1 634	1 784
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 728	5 490	8 295	4 659	3 493	4 517	1 779	5 547	5 679	4 664
Some house	2 617	1 015	4 425	2 903	1 349	2 403	685	2 212	2 972	3 163
Different house in United States	2 040	4 159	3 724	1 687	2 003	2 048	997	3 176	2 642	1 411
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	773	1 136	1 348	765	936	1 171	474	1 642	1 517	585
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	93	422	174	178	303	99	169	103	103	96
Different MSA/PMSA	1 050	2 209	1 897	618	699	468	362	1 129	854	603
Not in an MSA/PMSA	124	392	172	130	190	106	62	236	168	127
Abroad	71	316	146	69	141	66	97	159	65	90
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 101	6 013	8 878	5 023	3 880	5 004	1 841	6 211	6 172	4 990
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 514	2 023	7 039	3 214	714	1 397	205	1 179	3 502	3 972
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 852	3 898	5 118	2 534	1 843	2 463	765	2 707	3 014	2 823
Car, truck, or van	2 729	3 728	4 872	2 334	1 609	2 026	629	2 251	2 821	2 499
Drove alone	2 405	3 317	4 181	2 089	1 206	1 686	443	1 773	2 296	2 297
Carpooled	324	411	691	245	403	340	186	478	525	202
Public transportation (including taxicab)	36	46	8	26	30	88	40	47	28	82
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	23	31	17	30	49	32	47	20	57	9
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	13	15	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	36	53	51	32	154	151	63	285	72	141
Other means	11	22	26	44	37	108	26	73	49	14
Worked at home	40	49	161	98	13	90	7	51	44	87
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.06	1.08	1.06	1.15	1.10	1.18	1.13	1.11	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.3	26.3	25.1	18.1	19.4	18.6	18.2	17.9	18.4	18.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	102	216	190	118	129	124	50	323	283	124
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	573	835	1 051	492	418	672	189	734	824	603
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 067	1 232	1 840	764	401	610	197	577	814	820
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	528	730	949	471	319	296	142	294	501	567
All other times	542	836	927	591	563	671	180	728	548	622
Worked in PMSA of residence	2 050	2 256	3 306	1 943	1 453	2 131	593	2 176	2 295	2 057
Nashua city	1 562	1 748	2 506	1 566	1 056	1 609	437	1 699	1 726	1 593
Amherst town	37	41	53	24	30	44	23	56	28	25
Hudson town	194	163	272	114	180	282	82	216	291	285
Merrimack town	195	213	309	194	106	174	16	151	198	123
Milford town	23	50	101	18	60	9	7	19	24	8
Londonderry town	29	32	16	—	21	7	—	—	5	—
Litchfield town	10	—	6	9	—	7	—	—	—	9
Braintree town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mant Vernon town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilton town	—	9	19	10	—	—	15	10	8	10
Hollis town	—	—	24	8	—	6	6	25	15	4
Worked outside PMSA of residence	802	1 642	1 812	591	390	332	172	531	719	766
Manchester city	68	123	190	90	30	29	—	22	72	83
Remainder of Manchester, NH MSA	40	71	43	8	15	25	—	10	16	29
Lowell city, MA	53	141	117	72	11	45	8	60	37	95
Remainder of Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	132	336	264	134	101	8	32	130	149	172
Area 16	60	79	127	35	30	22	31	49	28	28
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	46	49	48	33	48	40	17	51	28	30
Boston city, MA	47	52	105	15	14	31	7	22	22	53
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	327	644	700	141	76	93	38	108	307	156
Area 20	—	32	27	—	—	8	—	17	22	—
Worked elsewhere	29	118	191	63	65	31	39	62	38	120

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH—Con.					
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 143 (pt.) Tract 171 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	6 066	4 578	4 854	8 677	2 374	—
Native	5 508	4 200	4 587	8 058	2 264	—
Foreign born	558	378	267	619	110	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	68	15	12	78	14	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 700	4 265	4 453	7 824	2 198	—
In linguistically isolated households	127	38	36	181	14	—
Speak a language other than English	792	454	423	939	239	—
Do not speak English "very well"	259	138	102	318	44	—
Speak Spanish	206	20	47	119	10	—
Do not speak English "very well"	39	5	32	45	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	27	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	85	132	6	122	11	—
Do not speak English "very well"	13	66	6	61	—	—
Linguistically isolated	5	38	—	17	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 047	1 396	1 406	2 147	325	—
Preprimary school	76	145	150	239	24	—
Public school	59	63	53	95	15	—
Elementary or high school	415	855	958	1 370	180	—
Public school	385	751	828	1 227	174	—
College	556	396	298	538	121	—
Public college	319	168	149	342	71	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	4 403	2 976	3 048	5 594	1 916	—
Less than 9th grade	65	38	174	221	113	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	345	100	219	375	309	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 085	486	804	1 279	753	—
Some college, no degree	1 013	591	591	1 077	320	—
Associate degree	283	191	285	495	109	—
Bachelor's degree	1 168	940	634	1 545	232	—
Graduate or professional degree	444	630	341	602	80	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.7	95.4	87.1	89.3	78.0	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	36.6	52.8	32.0	38.4	16.3	—
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	204	70	87	95	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	691	1 054	1 404	1 160	1 127	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 194	1 911	1 983	1 729	933	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	5 700	4 265	4 453	7 824	2 198	—
Same house	1 177	2 127	2 798	3 889	1 239	—
Different house in United States	4 166	2 084	1 599	3 751	944	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	781	641	506	1 081	235	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	200	95	45	370	130	—
Different MSA/PMSA	2 634	1 263	975	2 151	558	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	551	85	73	149	21	—
Abroad	357	54	56	184	15	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE						
Urban population	6 066	4 578	4 854	8 677	2 374	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	241	4 014	4 425	6 719	2 146	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	3 992	2 547	2 541	5 132	1 181	—
Car, truck, or van	3 830	2 448	2 410	4 833	1 085	—
Drove alone	3 247	2 310	2 189	4 456	966	—
Carpooled	583	138	221	377	119	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	60	20	11	68	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	34	8	11	16	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	18	12	—	23	—	—
Walked	96	10	28	16	34	—
Other means	—	14	—	48	23	—
Worked at home	6	55	92	167	39	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.06	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.9	22.6	23.2	25.1	22.1	—
Departure time for work:						
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	230	64	133	162	70	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	860	486	613	1 202	307	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 238	869	811	1 622	381	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	774	592	436	1 071	147	—
All other times	884	481	456	908	237	—
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 872	1 558	1 544	3 122	769	—
Nashua city	1 445	1 282	1 322	2 349	655	—
Amherst town	10	4	19	117	—	—
Hudson town	166	102	112	320	20	—
Merrimack town	156	114	49	272	82	—
Milford town	54	20	18	16	6	—
Londonderry town	—	17	6	18	—	—
Litchfield town	—	7	—	—	—	—
Brookline town	6	7	6	—	—	—
Mont Vernon town	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilton town	10	—	7	7	6	—
Hollis town	25	5	5	23	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	2 120	989	997	2 010	412	—
Manchester city	117	52	37	93	7	—
Remainder of Manchester, NH MSA	25	43	11	37	6	—
Lowell city, MA	256	121	97	290	22	—
Remainder of Lowell, MA—NH PMSA	417	167	183	288	131	—
Area 16	46	72	98	69	14	—
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA—NH PMSA	82	25	23	88	13	—
Boston city, MA	99	32	49	119	13	—
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	937	364	402	777	168	—
Area 20	21	—	—	11	2	—
Worked elsewhere	120	113	97	238	36	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH								
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 131	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 152
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	5 784	7 626	6 120	5 516	4 645	11 139	6 401	4 333	4 735
Native	5 496	7 243	5 881	5 380	4 454	10 796	6 102	4 116	4 558
Foreign born	288	383	239	136	191	343	299	217	177
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	7	79	36	10	38	43	32	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	5 229	7 028	5 604	4 941	4 224	10 196	5 849	4 078	4 382
In linguistically isolated households	29	117	54	28	52	84	75	—	—
Speak a language other than English	359	727	531	283	341	610	417	249	239
Do not speak English "very well"	89	229	122	73	93	165	101	41	50
Speak Spanish	58	94	93	13	93	26	—	54	19
Do not speak English "very well"	14	26	32	—	9	18	—	17	—
Linguistically isolated	29	26	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	12	88	11	13	7	123	25	9	16
Do not speak English "very well"	—	47	6	7	—	57	25	9	—
Linguistically isolated	—	12	6	—	—	32	25	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 529	1 701	1 578	1 498	990	3 197	1 939	1 323	1 441
Preprimary school	92	163	138	148	75	213	140	134	117
Public school	31	33	38	53	23	41	11	38	18
Elementary or high school	1 112	1 093	1 107	1 037	505	2 289	1 385	953	977
Public school	1 055	1 014	987	940	485	2 185	1 252	820	863
College	325	445	333	313	410	695	414	236	347
Public college	214	233	228	176	181	300	250	97	207
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 529	4 943	3 846	3 205	3 211	6 692	3 878	2 791	2 962
Less than 9th grade	106	315	217	107	95	117	93	21	31
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	249	673	283	222	252	503	155	102	157
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 147	1 567	1 008	998	914	1 731	976	465	656
Some college, no degree	585	1 057	811	667	721	1 338	838	448	542
Associate degree	391	360	494	289	281	701	517	336	261
Bachelor's degree	751	768	710	706	739	1 589	916	933	786
Graduate or professional degree	300	203	323	216	209	713	383	486	529
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.9	80.0	87.0	89.7	89.2	90.7	93.6	95.6	93.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	29.8	19.6	26.9	28.8	29.5	34.4	33.5	50.8	44.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	191	541	122	194	351	138	27	—	33
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 177	1 155	1 129	1 469	812	1 377	1 146	1 261	1 051
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 838	1 602	1 872	1 863	1 457	2 038	1 953	2 109	1 772
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	5 229	7 028	5 604	4 941	4 224	10 196	5 849	4 078	4 382
Same house	2 526	3 655	2 977	2 993	1 233	5 663	3 445	2 646	2 585
Different house in United States	2 645	3 276	2 549	1 948	2 928	4 444	2 317	1 392	1 738
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	290	758	437	451	443	562	610	121	292
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	403	904	614	406	633	1 468	595	361	589
Different MSA/PMSA	1 784	1 385	1 329	997	1 625	2 257	991	815	759
Not in an MSA/PMSA	168	229	169	94	227	157	121	95	98
Abroad	58	97	78	—	63	89	87	40	59
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 664	7 626	3 278	1 455	3 656	—	1 886	—	762
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 260	4 141	1 352	188	2 094	—	1 149	—	339
Rural population	3 120	—	2 842	4 061	989	11 139	4 515	4 333	3 973
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	543	—	490	378	470	7 066	2 667	871	795
On farms	31	—	—	21	—	—	—	48	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	3 149	4 379	3 404	3 025	2 838	6 320	3 411	2 249	2 523
Car, truck, or van	2 982	4 197	3 190	2 931	2 611	6 136	3 263	2 041	2 393
Drove alone	2 643	3 619	2 763	2 674	2 297	5 392	2 968	1 916	2 214
Carpooled	339	578	427	257	314	744	295	125	179
Public transportation (including taxicab)	8	27	7	29	9	16	24	8	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	8	10	7	29	9	8	15	8	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	17	—	—	—	8	9	—	—
Walked	16	56	68	13	68	33	31	45	11
Other means	37	60	6	7	16	31	17	6	18
Worked at home	106	39	133	45	134	104	76	149	101
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.08	1.08	1.05	1.07	1.07	1.05	1.03	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	28.0	22.6	24.2	25.7	26.5	25.1	22.9	27.6	23.2
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	274	303	195	257	145	310	142	88	98
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	825	1 235	744	734	524	1 266	693	416	382
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	879	1 410	1 170	922	994	2 120	1 201	774	860
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	500	585	557	479	513	1 195	617	481	540
All other times	565	807	605	588	528	1 325	682	341	542
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 849	3 186	1 971	1 633	1 726	3 824	2 391	1 572	1 842
Nashua city	928	1 583	914	762	797	1 322	1 039	511	699
Amherst town	20	—	14	—	9	57	116	491	475
Hudson town	666	1 357	865	462	82	265	171	59	92
Merrimack town	130	153	109	116	732	1 978	1 021	144	231
Milford town	37	48	24	5	78	65	26	252	278
Londonderry town	58	9	31	110	14	68	—	6	13
Litchfield town	5	9	14	171	—	—	—	4	—
Brookline town	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Mont Vernon town	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	22	6
Wilton town	—	—	—	—	7	60	10	70	12
Hollis town	5	15	—	7	—	—	8	13	28
Worked outside PMSA of residence	1 300	1 193	1 433	1 392	1 112	2 496	1 020	677	681
Manchester city	98	93	76	549	287	812	234	130	171
Remainder of Manchester, NH MSA	11	31	17	131	155	297	93	84	99
Lowell city, MA	141	154	268	88	43	75	39	5	23
Remainder of Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	300	218	386	126	89	234	132	50	74
Area 16	182	123	114	88	42	98	35	37	5
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	91	118	77	93	51	122	32	11	12
Boston city, MA	43	31	26	53	72	61	80	53	15
Remainder of Boston, MA PMSA	334	380	375	188	311	549	259	142	152
Area 20	—	—	—	6	15	63	—	39	25
Worked elsewhere	100	45	94	70	47	185	116	126	105

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 161	Tract 162	Tract 171 (pt.)	Tract 180	Tract 190 (pt.)	Tract 195 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 37
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 359	9 488	5 705	2 410	3 161	1 812	58	6 779
Native	2 290	9 182	5 412	2 338	3 050	1 742	51	6 510
Foreign born	69	306	293	72	111	70	7	269
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	6	9	13	2	9	—	—	27
Persons 5 years and over	2 177	8 622	5 310	2 182	2 906	1 661	58	6 213
In linguistically isolated households	12	9	21	6	9	—	—	56
Speak a language other than English	115	375	250	112	109	86	—	330
Do not speak English "very well"	29	76	40	34	29	7	—	91
Speak Spanish	5	66	7	34	—	2	—	40
Do not speak English "very well"	—	32	—	12	—	—	—	27
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	—	32	14	5	7	3	—	34
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	18
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	629	2 171	1 555	589	730	523	25	1 766
Preprimary school	51	229	120	93	72	40	—	169
Public school	11	54	50	32	—	9	—	18
Elementary or high school	406	1 421	1 070	381	543	363	7	1 265
Public school	345	1 353	963	355	425	319	—	1 159
College	172	521	365	115	115	120	18	332
Public college	104	265	209	73	41	62	18	204
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 522	6 024	3 766	1 557	2 130	1 164	33	4 380
Less than 9th grade	47	353	102	38	136	48	—	94
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	190	601	232	121	159	73	—	338
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	496	1 967	630	405	706	290	33	1 082
Some college, no degree	292	1 155	820	327	370	257	—	1 147
Associate degree	163	458	318	163	146	118	—	376
Bachelor's degree	244	1 121	1 062	330	440	266	—	921
Graduate or professional degree	90	369	602	173	173	112	—	422
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.4	84.2	91.1	89.8	86.2	89.6	100.0	90.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.9	24.7	44.2	32.3	28.8	32.5	—	30.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	143	395	—	170	109	261	—	106
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 345	1 146	1 092	1 268	1 156	1 327	1 000	1 050
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 092	1 912	1 919	1 619	1 832	1 853	4 000	1 990
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 177	8 622	5 310	2 182	2 906	1 661	58	6 213
Same house	1 134	3 689	3 611	1 144	1 701	1 038	58	3 156
Different house in United States	1 043	4 911	1 640	1 020	1 179	605	—	2 950
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	112	714	328	240	122	84	—	78
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	551	2 180	454	308	476	232	—	607
Different MSA/PMSA	313	1 446	733	389	363	208	—	2 072
Not in an MSA/PMSA	67	571	125	83	218	81	—	193
Abroad	—	22	59	18	26	18	—	107
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	1 800	6 215	42	—	—	—	58	3 360
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	825	3 272	—	—	—	—	43	933
Rural population	559	3 273	5 663	2 410	3 161	1 812	—	3 419
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	140	1 181	489	365	695	223	—	974
On farms	—	—	44	5	85	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 231	5 163	2 904	1 290	1 489	907	33	3 756
Car, truck, or van	1 147	4 644	2 699	1 222	1 330	829	25	3 540
Drove alone	983	4 157	2 543	1 099	1 210	739	18	3 006
Carpooled	164	487	156	123	120	90	7	534
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	22	12	2	—	—	—	48
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	12	6	—	7	—	—	28
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	10	6	2	—	—	—	20
Walked	25	218	34	15	54	20	—	73
Other means	5	80	42	12	29	8	—	38
Worked at home	54	199	117	39	69	50	8	57
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.06	1.03	1.05	1.05	1.06	1.16	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	22.2	24.0	27.2	29.0	26.5	28.6	49.6	26.5
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	63	194	103	68	59	42	7	323
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	240	1 045	409	315	268	201	18	737
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	433	1 387	1 137	465	497	275	—	1 191
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	205	1 073	714	193	281	173	—	646
All other times	236	1 265	424	210	315	166	—	802
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 024	4 149	1 925	850	1 128	687	15	1 044
Nashua city	304	1 192	1 003	355	251	196	7	181
Amherst town	52	200	60	46	56	38	—	—
Hudson town	39	142	73	40	20	24	—	100
Merrimack town	42	331	191	71	90	51	—	63
Milford town	510	2 035	56	80	303	193	—	—
Landaff town	4	30	13	6	13	7	8	700
Litchfield town	—	—	—	2	9	—	—	—
Brookline town	14	21	8	190	—	2	—	—
Mant Verman town	22	18	5	3	—	131	—	—
Wilton town	26	131	15	8	363	37	—	—
Hollis town	11	49	501	49	23	8	—	—
Worked outside PMSA of residence	207	1 014	979	440	361	220	18	2 712
Manchester city	47	139	88	57	48	43	—	506
Remainder of Manchester, NH MSA	37	52	62	14	21	26	—	261
Lawell city, MA	—	44	61	19	—	17	—	80
Remainder of Lawell, MA—NH PMSA	13	144	116	87	19	18	—	113
Area 16	6	52	31	10	—	2	—	377
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA—NH PMSA	6	—	17	8	14	5	8	608
Bastan city, MA	—	41	67	7	11	8	10	140
Remainder of Baston, MA PMSA	54	254	407	158	80	57	—	419
Area 20	27	70	—	16	83	17	—	6
Worked elsewhere	17	218	130	64	85	27	—	202

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Londonderry CDP, Rockingham County, NH				Remainder of Rockingham County, NH			
	Troct 34 (pt.)	Troct 35 (pt.)	Troct 37 (pt.)	Troct 39	Troct 33 (pt.)	Troct 34 (pt.)	Troct 37 (pt.)	Troct 38
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	58	19	3 360	6 677	72	—	3 419	6 176
Native	51	19	3 216	6 402	72	—	3 294	6 021
Foreign born	7	—	144	275	—	—	125	155
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	8	—	—	—	19	13
Persons 5 years and over	58	19	3 085	6 090	72	—	3 128	5 558
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	27	—	—	—	29	38
Speak a language other than English	—	—	121	236	—	—	209	304
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	44	24	—	—	47	69
Speak Spanish	—	—	27	77	—	—	13	43
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	27	8	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	9	—	—	34	21
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	25	—	961	1 951	36	—	805	1 959
Preprimary school	—	—	113	148	—	—	56	192
Public school	—	—	6	25	—	—	12	32
Elementary or high school	7	—	691	1 453	36	—	574	1 454
Public school	—	—	633	1 359	36	—	526	1 369
College	18	—	157	350	—	—	175	313
Public college	18	—	91	208	—	—	113	155
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	33	19	2 132	3 973	36	—	2 248	3 523
Less than 9th grade	—	—	9	118	—	—	85	65
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	132	257	—	—	206	176
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	33	11	430	1 127	7	—	652	820
Some college, no degree	—	8	573	779	22	—	574	704
Associate degree	—	—	201	371	7	—	175	422
Bachelor's degree	—	—	486	909	—	—	435	971
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	301	412	—	—	121	363
Percent high school graduate or higher	100.0	100.0	93.4	90.6	100.0	—	87.1	93.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	36.9	33.2	—	—	24.7	37.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	44	153	—	—	166	168
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 000	—	1 013	1 175	—	—	1 078	1 650
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	4 000	—	2 034	2 042	2 000	—	1 928	2 139
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	58	19	3 085	6 090	72	—	3 128	5 558
Some house	58	19	1 543	3 103	—	—	1 613	3 058
Different house in United States	—	—	1 455	2 935	72	—	1 495	2 500
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	47	54	—	—	31	100
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	344	496	—	—	263	549
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	988	2 254	72	—	1 084	1 683
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	76	131	—	—	117	168
Abroad	—	—	87	52	—	—	20	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	58	19	3 360	6 677	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	43	19	933	866	—	—	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	72	—	3 419	6 176
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	974	904
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	33	19	1 860	3 628	29	—	1 896	3 195
Car, truck, or van	25	11	1 751	3 509	29	—	1 789	3 006
Drove alone	18	11	1 428	3 066	29	—	1 578	2 701
Carpooled	7	—	323	443	—	—	211	305
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	28	8	—	—	20	24
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	28	8	—	—	—	18
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	6
Walked	—	—	24	38	—	—	49	71
Other means	—	—	25	13	—	—	13	13
Worked at home	8	8	32	73	—	—	25	81
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.16	1.00	1.11	1.07	1.00	—	1.07	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	49.6	10.0	27.0	28.9	24.7	—	26.1	29.5
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	7	—	148	257	8	—	175	196
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	18	—	333	716	—	—	404	632
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	623	1 192	8	—	568	1 112
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	317	576	13	—	329	653
All other times	—	11	407	814	—	—	395	521
Worked in MSA of residence	15	8	580	1 232	—	—	464	1 223
Nashua city	7	—	132	342	—	—	49	267
Amherst town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hudson town	—	—	39	178	—	—	61	113
Merrimack town	—	—	33	51	—	—	30	71
Milford town	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	5
Londonderry town	8	8	376	652	—	—	324	756
Litchfield town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Brookline town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mont Vernon town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wilton town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hollis town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	18	11	1 280	2 396	29	—	1 432	1 972
Manchester city	—	—	220	381	—	—	286	412
Remainder of Manchester, NH MSA	—	—	65	92	—	—	196	237
Lowell city, MA	—	—	45	48	—	—	35	61
Remainder of Lowell, MA-NH MSA	—	—	41	191	8	—	72	128
Area 16	—	—	223	427	—	—	154	230
Remainder of Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH MSA	8	11	286	497	15	—	322	305
Boston city, MA	10	—	70	109	—	—	70	89
Remainder of Boston, MA MSA	—	—	225	499	6	—	194	313
Area 20	—	—	—	17	—	—	6	—
Worked elsewhere	—	—	105	135	—	—	97	197

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Low- rence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hamp- shire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County, NH	
					Total	Nashua city	Total	Londonderry COP	Tract 143	Tract 171
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 347 973	3 120 060	227 913	137 484	123 395	62 493	14 089	7 271	4 657	4 358
In labor force	2 335 731	2 160 349	175 382	106 061	94 654	46 856	11 407	5 879	3 651	3 095
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.8	69.2	77.0	77.1	76.7	75.0	81.0	80.9	78.4	71.0
Civilian labor force	2 323 334	2 148 581	174 753	105 629	94 245	46 552	11 384	5 865	3 634	3 089
Employed	2 173 765	2 009 253	164 512	99 524	88 725	43 728	10 799	5 590	3 447	2 951
Unemployed	149 569	139 328	10 241	6 105	5 520	2 824	585	275	187	138
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1	5.1	4.7	5.1	4.5
Not in labor force	1 012 242	959 711	52 531	31 423	28 741	15 637	2 682	1 392	1 006	1 263
Institutionalized persons	53 435	51 924	1 511	833	833	591	-	-	-	-
Enrolled in school	183 092	175 311	7 781	4 945	4 471	2 213	474	219	215	246
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	399 161	380 344	18 817	11 137	10 458	6 326	679	375	240	367
Females 16 years and over	1 761 238	1 645 293	115 945	70 277	63 141	32 245	7 136	3 777	2 268	2 178
In labor force	1 097 950	1 018 422	79 528	48 110	42 962	21 380	5 148	2 666	1 580	1 293
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.3	61.9	68.6	68.5	68.0	66.3	72.1	70.6	69.7	59.4
Civilian labor force	1 096 448	1 017 018	79 430	48 022	42 874	21 321	5 148	2 666	1 571	1 293
Employed	1 035 619	960 785	74 834	45 237	40 336	20 083	4 901	2 533	1 501	1 213
Unemployed	60 829	56 233	4 596	2 785	2 538	1 238	247	133	70	80
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	4.8	5.0	4.5	6.2
With own children under 6 years	239 570	218 223	21 347	12 862	11 305	5 518	1 557	735	371	323
In labor force	143 582	129 713	13 869	8 333	7 305	3 469	1 028	465	215	151
With own children 6 to 17 years only	243 534	222 094	21 440	12 903	11 107	4 752	1 796	958	625	495
In labor force	188 825	171 275	17 550	10 430	8 967	3 947	1 463	740	473	305
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	332 121	302 828	29 293	17 643	15 527	7 437	2 116	1 052	665	449
All parents present in household in labor force	188 626	170 433	18 193	10 897	9 576	4 458	1 321	641	345	211
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	563 924	514 596	49 328	29 725	25 498	11 250	4 227	2 134	1 309	1 034
All parents present in household in labor force	393 217	356 402	36 815	21 841	18 660	8 180	3 181	1 502	936	575
Persons 16 to 19 years	230 101	213 947	16 154	9 947	8 784	3 968	1 163	628	420	338
Not enrolled in school	42 154	38 753	3 401	2 047	1 841	844	206	104	36	52
Unemployed or not in labor force	16 315	15 360	955	600	542	269	58	-	7	15
Not high school graduate	16 733	15 245	1 488	975	855	373	120	35	7	19
Employed	6 924	6 125	799	533	466	171	67	35	-	13
Unemployed	3 119	2 827	292	201	174	101	27	-	7	-
Not in labor force	6 640	6 259	381	225	199	85	26	-	-	6
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 173 765	2 009 253	164 512	99 524	88 725	43 728	10 799	5 590	3 447	2 951
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	349 125	322 325	26 800	16 755	14 686	6 702	2 069	1 017	651	594
Professional specialty occupations	402 911	375 951	26 960	17 319	15 333	7 470	1 986	1 033	626	721
Technicians and related support occupations	97 879	90 026	7 853	4 644	4 151	2 119	493	262	145	113
Sales occupations	251 833	229 929	21 904	13 625	12 096	5 940	1 529	860	497	548
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	382 695	357 842	24 853	14 611	13 074	6 817	1 537	773	431	319
Private household occupations	5 906	5 676	230	186	161	78	25	25	8	5
Protective service occupations	41 742	39 724	2 018	1 251	1 152	654	99	29	79	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	213 662	199 767	13 895	8 478	7 669	3 959	809	405	355	162
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	15 514	14 217	1 297	713	618	248	95	48	13	38
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	200 127	180 555	19 572	10 744	9 600	4 535	1 144	522	395	242
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	96 372	86 674	9 698	5 794	5 348	2 830	446	260	112	63
Transportation and material moving occupations	57 477	52 758	4 719	2 520	2 256	1 063	264	155	70	32
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58 522	53 809	4 713	2 884	2 581	1 313	303	201	65	95
Construction	112 927	102 976	9 951	5 557	4 928	2 193	629	328	161	129
Manufacturing	379 206	331 898	47 308	30 927	27 879	13 732	3 048	1 624	1 171	811
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	136 510	127 243	9 267	4 655	4 020	1 906	635	303	120	92
Wholesale and retail trade	432 782	396 088	36 694	21 609	19 192	9 480	2 417	1 266	800	694
Finance, insurance, and real estate	186 901	177 486	9 415	5 621	4 962	2 449	659	315	160	226
Business and repair services	112 374	103 591	8 783	5 328	4 699	2 218	629	322	144	159
Professional and related services	616 069	585 747	30 322	18 287	16 178	8 231	2 109	1 064	545	635
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 173 765	2 009 253	164 512	99 524	88 725	43 728	10 799	5 590	3 447	2 951
Private wage and salary workers	1 763 435	1 624 305	139 130	85 031	75 727	37 607	9 304	4 864	2 840	2 500
Government workers	278 922	263 889	15 033	8 889	7 840	3 861	849	402	441	195
Local government workers	145 773	137 098	8 675	5 217	4 703	2 205	514	244	298	130
Self-employed workers	126 403	116 462	9 941	5 550	4 940	2 174	610	301	166	231
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 502 168	2 317 110	185 058	112 007	99 950	49 563	12 057	6 204	3 895	3 497
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 905 404	1 760 778	144 626	87 935	78 749	39 490	9 186	4 745	2 970	2 583
50 to 52 weeks	1 405 421	1 292 914	112 507	68 569	61 491	30 536	7 078	3 633	2 436	2 103
40 to 49 weeks	196 617	182 606	14 011	8 652	7 754	4 042	898	441	205	203
27 to 39 weeks	104 535	96 886	7 649	4 324	3 766	1 866	558	299	118	90
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	334 736	312 770	21 966	12 588	11 122	5 352	1 466	758	440	433
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 798 019	2 595 021	202 998	122 588	109 331	53 970	13 257	6 858	4 367	3 860
With a mobility or self-care limitation	103 076	98 138	4 938	2 974	2 772	1 471	202	63	113	40
With a mobility limitation	52 858	50 240	2 618	1 616	1 490	866	126	29	67	28
In labor force	15 695	14 857	838	494	471	270	23	-	17	-
With a self-care limitation	73 871	70 645	3 226	1 941	1 803	890	138	47	53	28
With a work disability	186 509	174 055	12 454	7 521	6 928	3 914	593	263	217	124
In labor force	82 390	75 829	6 561	3 994	3 714	2 008	280	126	111	59
Prevented from working	89 101	84 372	4 729	2 841	2 583	1 538	258	119	85	51
No work disability	2 611 510	2 420 966	190 544	115 067	102 403	50 056	12 664	6 595	4 150	3 736
In labor force	2 163 196	1 998 582	164 614	99 375	88 401	43 407	10 974	5 715	3 498	2 923
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	484 122	461 347	22 775	13 631	12 822	7 628	809	399	273	492
With a mobility or self-care limitation	94 099	90 198	3 901	2 386	2 255	1 518	131	67	67	55
With a mobility limitation	72 826	69 782	3 044	1 795	1 675	1 085	120	67	67	46
With a self-care limitation	55 039	52 790	2 249	1 349	1 261	874	88	36	13	32
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	108 797	104 082	4 715	2 737	2 559	1 633	178	94	35	77
Mean family income (dollars)	20 159	20 019	23 253	24 487	24 722	21 959	21 101	15 070	27 597	37 025
1 worker	249 424	231 698	17 726	11 080	9 981	4 989	1 099	594	390	394
Mean family income (dollars)	46 199	46 364	44 039	45 644	44 377	38 783	57 145	57 470	52 380	74 462
2 or more workers	684 756	625 786	58 770	35 226	31 066	14 366	4 160	2 084	1 339	1 165
Mean family income (dollars)	68 157	68 668	62 736	63 074	62 943	60 513	64 054	64 291	67 594	85 490

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 989	4 851	6 976	3 975	2 923	3 815	1 674	4 547	4 760	4 025
In labor force	3 060	4 099	5 448	2 725	2 112	2 769	854	3 229	3 154	2 984
Percent of persons 16 years and over	76.7	84.5	78.1	68.6	72.3	72.6	51.0	71.0	66.3	74.1
Civilian labor force	3 060	4 078	5 362	2 725	2 107	2 769	846	3 229	3 138	2 977
Employed	2 885	3 905	5 129	2 576	1 865	2 520	765	2 762	3 007	2 841
Unemployed	175	173	233	149	242	249	81	467	131	136
Percent of civilian labor force	5.7	4.2	4.3	5.5	11.5	9.0	9.6	14.5	4.2	4.6
Not in labor force	929	752	1 528	1 250	811	1 046	820	1 318	1 606	1 041
Institutionalized persons	—	96	—	—	18	—	43	—	116	36
Enrolled in school	174	93	288	164	140	89	30	149	194	197
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	403	183	505	602	277	475	549	604	719	477
Females 16 years and over	2 047	2 360	3 620	2 118	1 491	2 003	966	2 409	2 517	2 177
In labor force	1 369	1 861	2 503	1 214	938	1 311	420	1 496	1 510	1 469
Percent of females 16 years and over	66.9	78.9	69.1	57.3	62.9	65.5	43.5	62.1	60.0	67.5
Civilian labor force	1 369	1 861	2 495	1 214	938	1 311	420	1 496	1 510	1 469
Employed	1 306	1 794	2 381	1 173	838	1 197	360	1 297	1 463	1 423
Unemployed	63	67	114	41	100	114	60	199	47	46
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	3.6	4.6	3.4	10.7	8.7	14.3	13.3	3.1	3.1
With own children under 6 years	303	554	535	358	265	399	75	419	446	258
In labor force	185	371	300	207	108	257	45	253	337	209
With own children 6 to 17 years only	330	300	646	250	147	295	51	422	332	375
In labor force	256	264	520	202	135	269	36	351	312	302
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	417	593	742	461	426	586	69	758	568	361
All parents present in household in labor force	256	383	422	253	196	354	43	439	386	273
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	862	616	1 418	682	584	665	83	1 004	943	730
All parents present in household in labor force	643	499	1 015	444	372	569	50	691	753	530
Persons 16 to 19 years	290	253	534	245	216	252	26	320	299	358
Not enrolled in school	39	81	77	27	69	88	13	124	44	60
Unemployed or not in labor force	34	34	11	—	12	46	7	30	14	30
Not high school graduate	20	43	21	—	30	48	7	82	20	44
Employed	—	26	10	—	18	21	—	60	6	14
Unemployed	12	—	11	—	9	11	—	16	—	16
Not in labor force	8	17	—	—	3	16	7	6	14	14
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 885	3 905	5 129	2 576	1 865	2 520	765	2 762	3 007	2 841
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	579	646	1 006	368	110	167	74	192	416	395
Professional specialty occupations	523	757	1 015	522	208	233	68	212	305	428
Technicians and related support occupations	144	268	222	79	101	140	20	111	106	124
Sales occupations	448	609	715	439	263	185	82	291	281	389
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	416	650	840	358	250	391	137	298	506	603
Private household occupations	6	—	7	16	5	7	—	—	—	12
Protective service occupations	34	24	62	45	15	29	25	34	63	31
Service occupations, except protective and household	195	307	294	221	178	407	89	514	369	311
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	19	24	32	9	23	41	7	13	28	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	270	343	438	259	282	449	94	392	367	282
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	145	142	241	93	259	314	87	435	267	142
Transportation and material moving occupations	41	73	74	113	71	69	29	108	162	47
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	65	62	183	54	100	88	53	162	137	60
Construction	116	135	174	120	136	201	47	182	256	130
Manufacturing	939	1 103	1 649	664	593	849	255	934	836	762
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	70	229	293	102	103	104	23	85	209	74
Wholesale and retail trade	645	1 032	1 026	646	461	496	164	668	704	567
Finance, insurance, and real estate	262	210	349	140	70	62	27	96	131	167
Business and repair services	143	215	223	110	95	96	39	167	83	192
Professional and related services	551	709	978	551	277	479	143	423	521	716
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 885	3 905	5 129	2 576	1 865	2 520	765	2 762	3 007	2 841
Private wage and salary workers	2 466	3 485	4 378	2 095	1 664	2 183	709	2 475	2 543	2 362
Government workers	260	228	498	242	111	206	56	167	289	326
Local government workers	170	121	228	187	69	132	26	99	165	170
Self-employed workers	149	192	245	231	85	131	—	120	145	141
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 286	4 314	5 789	2 957	2 197	2 934	859	3 447	3 322	3 202
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 547	3 701	4 456	2 229	1 777	2 233	770	2 649	2 631	2 489
50 to 52 weeks	1 936	2 960	3 504	1 574	1 283	1 601	556	1 871	2 030	1 767
40 to 49 weeks	251	407	423	338	138	198	76	305	326	360
27 to 39 weeks	143	106	252	95	116	170	45	151	132	138
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	420	351	671	363	218	379	55	441	346	391
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 507	4 525	6 233	3 241	2 573	3 227	1 022	3 889	3 770	3 411
With a mobility or self-care limitation	79	58	133	78	164	166	75	171	100	113
With a mobility limitation	32	16	82	78	111	92	48	113	52	25
In labor force	26	8	46	20	17	10	14	34	—	9
With a self-care limitation	47	50	68	25	103	81	46	83	69	88
With a work disability	131	174	474	197	332	444	233	411	421	215
In labor force	93	130	324	82	127	223	122	194	117	129
Prevented from working	11	34	106	115	190	189	103	172	245	52
No work disability	3 376	4 351	5 759	3 044	2 241	2 783	789	3 478	3 349	3 196
In labor force	2 888	3 922	4 886	2 533	1 938	2 442	688	2 994	2 907	2 766
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	482	209	657	734	327	588	601	658	858	571
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23	36	76	97	93	137	175	125	266	68
With a mobility limitation	15	22	55	80	58	104	139	116	132	40
With a self-care limitation	17	25	58	51	68	70	76	79	195	36
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	71	59	100	176	82	150	120	184	234	108
Mean family income (dollars)	24 879	10 912	19 623	29 952	8 355	17 424	23 654	10 304	21 963	28 499
1 worker	275	334	505	401	379	325	99	456	398	300
Mean family income (dollars)	39 111	43 410	50 689	53 883	19 885	24 631	26 081	19 408	27 191	41 025
2 or more workers	1 128	1 073	1 892	812	406	774	156	900	1 025	920
Mean family income (dollars)	67 115	48 079	68 297	80 155	49 832	39 806	40 566	41 233	51 395	67 149

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH—Con.					
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 143 (pt.) Tract 171 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	5 282	3 481	3 619	6 522	2 054	—
In labor force	4 274	2 741	2 709	5 420	1 278	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	80.9	78.7	74.9	83.1	62.2	—
Civilian labor force	4 218	2 718	2 679	5 376	1 270	—
Employed	3 987	2 587	2 532	5 162	1 205	—
Unemployed	231	131	147	214	65	—
Percent of civilian labor force	5.5	4.8	5.5	4.0	5.1	—
Not in labor force	1 008	740	910	1 102	776	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	282	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	131	163	158	204	39	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	520	149	121	286	456	—
Females 16 years and over	2 575	1 718	1 866	3 279	1 099	—
In labor force	1 904	1 200	1 157	2 405	623	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	73.9	69.8	62.0	73.3	56.7	—
Civilian labor force	1 868	1 200	1 150	2 405	615	—
Employed	1 754	1 137	1 083	2 295	582	—
Unemployed	114	63	67	110	33	—
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	5.3	5.8	4.6	5.4	—
With own children under 6 years	367	299	365	721	154	—
In labor force	229	178	243	447	100	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	170	399	378	566	91	—
In labor force	143	300	327	447	83	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	420	394	478	973	191	—
All parents present in household in labor force	272	238	287	535	121	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	362	850	898	1 386	167	—
All parents present in household in labor force	286	557	723	904	144	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	188	265	303	371	48	—
Not enrolled in school	108	40	17	50	7	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	41	10	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	50	8	—	—	—	—
Employed	8	8	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	26	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES						
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 987	2 587	2 532	5 162	1 205	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	672	609	362	961	145	—
Professional specialty occupations	819	725	502	1 033	120	—
Technicians and related support occupations	274	100	126	236	68	—
Sales occupations	537	395	394	788	124	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	621	322	438	736	251	—
Private household occupations	11	—	—	14	—	—
Protective service occupations	131	38	33	67	23	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	269	134	225	326	120	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	7	8	9	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	361	90	221	504	183	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	159	89	112	268	77	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	47	36	65	95	33	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	86	42	46	125	50	—
Construction	154	100	110	284	48	—
Manufacturing	1 268	858	733	1 785	504	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	133	71	132	196	82	—
Wholesale and retail trade	890	469	522	997	193	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	308	126	108	335	58	—
Business and repair services	281	112	113	287	62	—
Professional and related services	577	660	581	909	156	—
CLASS OF WORKER						
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 987	2 587	2 532	5 162	1 205	—
Private wage and salary workers	3 534	2 117	2 085	4 428	1 083	—
Government workers	368	359	302	384	65	—
Local government workers	139	268	171	227	33	—
Self-employed workers	85	105	138	350	57	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 457	2 873	2 802	5 741	1 383	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 885	2 250	2 225	4 550	1 098	—
50 to 52 weeks	3 209	1 870	1 793	3 696	886	—
40 to 49 weeks	371	191	175	381	102	—
27 to 39 weeks	131	73	77	202	35	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	298	283	304	662	170	—
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 581	3 252	3 154	6 063	1 522	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	39	78	27	97	93	—
With a mobility limitation	29	40	20	55	73	—
In labor force	9	20	14	24	19	—
With a self-care limitation	31	60	7	58	74	—
With a work disability	120	110	154	277	221	—
In labor force	79	37	99	145	107	—
Prevented from working	30	66	30	88	107	—
No work disability	4 461	3 142	3 000	5 786	1 301	—
In labor force	4 063	2 624	2 548	5 109	1 099	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	645	206	153	415	524	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	145	72	37	63	105	—
With a mobility limitation	106	66	30	38	84	—
With a self-care limitation	89	6	30	34	40	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989						
No workers	123	33	34	47	112	—
Mean family income (dollars)	33 667	21 703	33 019	32 902	21 771	—
1 worker	332	313	224	489	159	—
Mean family income (dollars)	31 932	69 493	40 975	48 114	36 895	—
2 or more workers	1 052	980	988	1 869	391	—
Mean family income (dollars)	48 910	84 939	65 531	63 796	51 452	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH								
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 131	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 152
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 248	6 002	4 550	3 863	3 764	8 113	4 657	3 251	3 564
In labor force	3 510	4 762	3 661	3 277	3 050	6 803	3 651	2 385	2 731
Percent of persons 16 years and over	82.6	79.3	80.5	84.8	81.0	83.9	78.4	73.4	76.6
Civilian labor force	3 505	4 762	3 654	3 277	3 033	6 767	3 634	2 385	2 725
Employed	3 207	4 466	3 447	3 072	2 911	6 397	3 447	2 284	2 566
Unemployed	298	296	207	205	122	370	187	101	159
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	6.2	5.7	6.3	4.0	5.5	5.1	4.2	5.8
Not in labor force	738	1 240	889	586	714	1 310	1 006	866	833
Institutionalized persons	—	—	101	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	160	116	142	126	93	285	215	190	254
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	158	586	258	132	297	328	240	231	159
Females 16 years and over	2 143	3 057	2 334	1 950	1 889	4 091	2 268	1 677	1 754
In labor force	1 606	2 178	1 694	1 532	1 398	3 139	1 580	1 024	1 177
Percent of females 16 years and over	74.9	71.2	72.6	78.6	74.0	76.7	69.7	61.1	67.1
Civilian labor force	1 606	2 178	1 694	1 532	1 389	3 130	1 571	1 024	1 177
Employed	1 465	2 026	1 579	1 462	1 317	2 973	1 501	961	1 102
Unemployed	141	152	115	70	72	157	70	63	75
Percent of civilian labor force	8.8	7.0	6.8	4.6	5.2	5.0	4.5	6.2	6.4
With own children under 6 years	486	579	386	515	316	805	371	229	270
In labor force	364	365	295	381	254	558	215	127	168
With own children 6 to 17 years only	437	496	507	458	212	987	625	439	429
In labor force	370	446	415	377	169	823	473	318	310
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	639	670	626	734	406	1 100	665	314	423
All parents present in household in labor force	464	400	502	528	317	758	345	159	230
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 060	1 069	1 039	1 084	466	2 296	1 309	933	929
All parents present in household in labor force	869	901	799	854	302	1 869	936	596	648
Persons 16 to 19 years	342	397	334	337	193	793	420	262	364
Not enrolled in school	78	136	84	58	53	167	36	21	26
Unemployed or not in labor force	47	18	38	11	17	31	7	6	5
Not high school graduate	55	51	38	27	36	100	7	—	7
Employed	15	51	15	21	19	75	7	—	7
Unemployed	11	—	14	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not in labor force	29	—	9	6	17	18	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 207	4 466	3 447	3 072	2 911	6 397	3 447	2 284	2 566
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	607	537	644	405	500	1 237	651	658	532
Professional specialty occupations	572	623	615	550	435	1 170	626	403	586
Technicians and related support occupations	176	160	168	148	168	283	145	72	74
Sales occupations	538	462	429	440	378	798	497	376	408
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	450	715	456	504	449	987	431	313	292
Private household occupations	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	35	31	8	41	35	6	8	6	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	251	340	369	208	266	151	79	17	35
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	31	8	17	25	13	615	355	96	140
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	309	780	361	377	297	69	13	12	17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	132	382	186	214	297	576	395	191	217
Transportation and material moving occupations	53	223	87	84	163	262	112	52	113
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	53	199	107	71	121	107	70	47	66
Construction	206	319	298	204	168	142	65	41	68
Manufacturing	968	1 570	1 016	962	803	302	161	123	138
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	117	195	107	273	197	171	120	704	815
Wholesale and retail trade	741	989	866	550	616	372	120	118	125
Finance, insurance, and real estate	178	161	206	146	185	1 330	800	415	487
Business and repair services	244	267	183	136	217	401	160	159	171
Professional and related services	530	710	539	562	517	1 459	545	109	136
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 207	4 466	3 447	3 072	2 911	6 397	3 447	2 284	2 566
Private wage and salary workers	2 744	3 936	2 888	2 635	2 528	5 493	2 840	1 911	2 221
Government workers	271	356	282	317	211	614	441	186	232
Local government workers	136	229	172	149	115	424	298	117	166
Self-employed workers	185	168	250	114	172	273	166	173	113
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 612	4 944	3 819	3 400	3 195	6 999	3 895	2 522	2 903
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 916	4 018	2 988	2 623	2 596	5 329	2 970	1 908	2 209
50 to 52 weeks	2 328	3 159	2 325	2 064	2 069	4 243	2 436	1 546	1 693
40 to 49 weeks	301	396	281	225	260	506	205	131	261
27 to 39 weeks	141	175	167	116	119	316	118	75	70
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	359	538	476	428	302	867	440	348	327
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 040	5 355	4 126	3 692	3 327	7 726	4 367	2 927	3 349
With a mobility or self-care limitation	108	169	86	111	63	163	113	68	46
With a mobility limitation	59	52	34	42	29	83	67	21	24
In labor force	20	19	13	13	10	44	17	13	4
With a self-care limitation	67	137	59	98	44	113	53	54	46
With a work disability	277	290	245	130	197	368	217	115	147
In labor force	142	179	162	82	118	253	111	69	83
Prevented from working	97	98	70	48	47	82	85	24	47
No work disability	3 763	5 065	3 881	3 562	3 130	7 358	4 150	2 812	3 202
In labor force	3 318	4 522	3 445	3 156	2 792	6 491	3 498	2 223	2 598
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	203	647	316	171	420	351	273	324	209
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	130	60	20	76	29	67	36	35
With a mobility limitation	5	89	50	20	37	29	67	29	19
With a self-care limitation	—	60	31	20	52	6	13	29	31
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	31	93	69	27	40	92	35	80	27
Mean family income (dollars)	28 199	29 122	32 550	13 332	19 562	26 588	27 597	68 456	14 243
1 worker	378	460	292	285	293	541	390	325	313
Mean family income (dollars)	47 859	34 145	50 135	42 063	35 479	45 173	52 380	82 338	70 397
2 or more workers	1 267	1 541	1 305	1 212	969	2 433	1 339	848	981
Mean family income (dollars)	63 518	53 215	64 440	59 076	55 376	65 028	67 594	83 409	90 610

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 161	Tract 162	Tract 171 (pt.)	Tract 180	Tract 190 (pt.)	Tract 195 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 37
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 811	7 218	4 358	1 781	2 396	1 326	51	5 083
In labor force	1 345	5 530	3 095	1 362	1 652	984	40	4 011
Percent of persons 16 years and over	74.3	76.6	71.0	76.5	68.9	74.2	78.4	78.9
Civilian labor force	1 345	5 523	3 089	1 358	1 652	984	40	3 995
Employed	1 255	5 240	2 951	1 292	1 529	933	40	3 803
Unemployed	90	283	138	66	123	51	—	192
Percent of civilian labor force	6.7	5.1	4.5	4.9	7.4	5.2	—	4.8
Not in labor force	466	1 688	1 263	419	744	342	11	1 072
Institutionalized persons	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	37	192	246	49	78	75	11	157
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	226	601	367	136	305	108	—	317
Females 16 years and over	944	3 832	2 178	893	1 230	656	18	2 538
In labor force	608	2 629	1 293	572	723	429	18	1 780
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.4	68.6	59.4	64.1	58.8	65.4	100.0	70.1
Civilian labor force	608	2 629	1 293	570	723	429	18	1 780
Employed	549	2 480	1 213	535	687	403	18	1 700
Unemployed	59	149	80	35	36	26	—	80
Percent of civilian labor force	9.7	5.7	6.2	6.1	5.0	6.1	—	4.5
With own children under 6 years	148	822	323	182	215	140	—	509
In labor force	96	576	151	89	106	91	—	302
With own children 6 to 17 years only	170	584	495	173	201	142	10	546
In labor force	131	469	305	132	180	102	10	456
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	213	1 095	449	269	302	185	—	661
All parents present in household in labor force	123	704	211	127	138	112	—	393
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	400	1 383	1 034	389	505	352	7	1 249
All parents present in household in labor force	271	1 018	575	256	352	234	7	960
Persons 16 to 19 years	142	506	338	115	174	99	7	401
Not enrolled in school	30	150	52	40	58	8	—	86
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	39	15	8	13	3	—	20
Not high school graduate	21	78	19	12	26	5	—	20
Employed	6	47	13	8	13	5	—	—
Unemployed	6	13	—	2	13	—	—	20
Not in labor force	9	18	6	2	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 255	5 240	2 951	1 292	1 529	933	40	3 803
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	159	832	594	243	200	185	—	671
Professional specialty occupations	164	627	721	278	302	191	—	626
Technicians and related support occupations	44	302	113	65	70	44	—	232
Sales occupations	154	710	548	140	143	135	—	481
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	167	764	319	156	165	89	10	522
Private household occupations	10	7	5	2	10	—	—	8
Protective service occupations	5	11	19	8	12	11	—	30
Service occupations, except protective and household	148	490	162	89	116	65	8	300
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	66	38	9	45	7	—	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	177	635	242	170	238	100	7	494
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	139	451	63	69	139	41	8	175
Transportation and material moving occupations	50	120	32	32	74	27	—	115
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	38	225	95	31	15	38	7	133
Construction	101	335	129	128	70	53	—	274
Manufacturing	336	1 760	811	446	544	276	7	993
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	58	168	92	57	62	53	—	236
Wholesale and retail trade	320	1 238	694	216	260	190	7	895
Finance, insurance, and real estate	29	254	226	77	75	62	—	252
Business and repair services	93	206	159	71	63	52	10	217
Professional and related services	221	796	635	216	277	181	—	709
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 255	5 240	2 951	1 292	1 529	933	40	3 803
Private wage and salary workers	1 027	4 413	2 500	1 068	1 205	711	32	3 267
Government workers	109	415	195	112	141	97	—	293
Local government workers	44	282	130	84	88	64	—	142
Self-employed workers	113	392	231	112	183	121	8	227
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 386	5 918	3 497	1 438	1 807	1 052	51	4 239
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 108	4 663	2 583	1 171	1 395	782	33	3 302
50 to 52 weeks	825	3 629	2 103	936	996	603	15	2 513
40 to 49 weeks	137	443	203	130	164	69	—	335
27 to 39 weeks	74	239	90	52	93	55	—	232
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	125	673	433	134	187	133	18	500
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 539	6 275	3 860	1 612	1 986	1 180	51	4 664
With a mobility or self-care limitation	19	176	40	19	96	24	—	79
With a mobility limitation	6	95	28	13	54	17	—	71
In labor force	6	19	—	6	11	6	—	17
With a self-care limitation	13	115	28	6	69	11	—	50
With a work disability	93	449	124	68	241	53	—	245
In labor force	54	234	59	47	78	35	—	109
Prevented from working	25	205	51	18	132	16	—	109
No work disability	1 446	5 826	3 736	1 544	1 745	1 127	51	4 419
In labor force	1 245	5 120	2 923	1 283	1 469	911	40	3 800
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	272	795	492	165	410	146	—	403
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28	80	55	20	57	39	—	26
With a mobility limitation	28	80	46	14	57	20	—	26
With a self-care limitation	16	19	32	17	31	30	—	26
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	69	144	77	29	80	33	—	93
Mean family income (dollars)	24 085	24 907	37 025	27 970	22 131	14 543	—	19 979
1 worker	175	631	394	155	227	133	—	420
Mean family income (dollars)	45 855	39 557	74 462	44 811	34 064	59 851	—	64 560
2 or more workers	396	1 850	1 165	499	559	336	8	1 419
Mean family income (dollars)	51 228	53 475	85 490	66 467	56 802	65 940	54 422	65 474

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Londonderry CDP, Rockingham County, NH				Remainder of Rockingham County, NH			
	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 39	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 38
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	51	19	2 456	4 745	36	—	2 627	4 155
In labor force	40	19	1 946	3 874	29	—	2 065	3 434
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.4	100.0	79.2	81.6	80.6	—	78.6	82.6
Civilian labor force	40	19	1 939	3 867	29	—	2 056	3 434
Employed	40	19	1 860	3 671	29	—	1 943	3 237
Unemployed	—	—	79	196	—	—	113	197
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	4.1	5.1	—	—	5.5	5.7
Not in labor force	11	—	510	871	7	—	562	721
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	11	—	72	136	—	—	85	170
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	147	228	—	—	170	134
Females 16 years and over	18	11	1 269	2 479	22	—	1 269	2 068
In labor force	18	11	882	1 755	15	—	898	1 569
Percent of females 16 years and over	100.0	100.0	69.5	70.8	68.2	—	70.8	75.9
Civilian labor force	18	11	882	1 755	15	—	898	1 569
Employed	18	11	849	1 655	15	—	851	1 502
Unemployed	—	—	33	100	—	—	47	67
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	3.7	5.7	—	—	5.2	4.3
With own children under 6 years	—	—	268	467	—	—	241	581
In labor force	—	—	152	313	—	—	150	413
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10	—	314	634	15	—	232	591
In labor force	10	—	252	478	15	—	204	504
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	323	729	—	—	338	726
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	195	446	—	—	198	482
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	7	—	694	1 433	36	—	555	1 502
All parents present in household in labor force	7	—	514	981	36	—	446	1 197
Persons 16 to 19 years	7	—	217	404	—	—	184	351
Not enrolled in school	—	—	54	50	—	—	32	70
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	38
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	35	—	—	20	65
Employed	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	32
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	7
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	40	19	1 860	3 671	29	—	1 943	3 237
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	326	691	8	—	345	699
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	349	684	—	—	277	676
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	110	152	6	—	122	103
Sales occupations	—	—	279	581	—	—	202	467
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10	8	286	469	7	—	236	521
Private household occupations	—	—	8	17	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	29	—	—	30	40
Service occupations, except protective and household	8	11	102	284	—	—	198	206
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	9	39	—	—	7	40
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	—	191	324	8	—	303	311
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8	—	71	181	—	—	104	82
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	56	99	—	—	59	50
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	—	73	121	—	—	60	42
Construction	—	—	110	218	—	—	164	137
Manufacturing	7	—	492	1 125	14	—	501	909
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	112	191	—	—	124	208
Wholesale and retail trade	7	11	397	851	—	—	498	653
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	152	163	7	—	100	237
Business and repair services	10	—	94	218	—	—	123	184
Professional and related services	—	8	384	672	—	—	325	720
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	40	19	1 860	3 671	29	—	1 943	3 237
Private wage and salary workers	32	19	1 565	3 248	21	—	1 702	2 717
Government workers	—	—	156	246	8	—	137	302
Local government workers	—	—	90	154	8	—	52	210
Self-employed workers	8	—	129	164	—	—	98	211
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	51	19	2 065	4 069	29	—	2 174	3 650
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	33	11	1 557	3 144	14	—	1 745	2 682
50 to 52 weeks	15	11	1 239	2 368	14	—	1 274	2 157
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	142	299	—	—	193	264
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	111	188	—	—	121	138
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	18	8	261	471	15	—	239	454
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	51	11	2 286	4 510	36	—	2 378	3 985
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	8	55	7	—	71	61
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	29	7	—	71	19
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	6
With a self-care limitation	—	—	8	39	—	—	42	49
With a work disability	—	—	70	193	7	—	175	148
In labor force	—	—	24	102	7	—	85	69
Prevented from working	—	—	37	82	—	—	72	60
No work disability	51	11	2 216	4 317	29	—	2 203	3 837
In labor force	40	11	1 899	3 765	29	—	1 901	3 329
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	8	163	228	—	—	240	170
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	7	60	—	—	19	45
With a mobility limitation	—	—	7	60	—	—	19	34
With a self-care limitation	—	—	7	29	—	—	19	33
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	—	31	63	—	—	62	22
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	27 541	8 933	—	—	16 198	60 691
1 worker	—	—	237	357	—	—	183	322
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	57 536	57 426	—	—	73 656	47 163
2 or more workers	8	8	691	1 377	14	—	728	1 334
Mean family income (dollars)	54 422	63 405	72 165	60 402	51 370	—	59 123	66 509

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Low- rence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hamp- shire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County, NH	
					Total	Nashua city	Total	Londonderry COP	Tract 143	Tract 171
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 545 347	1 438 217	107 130	65 330	58 904	30 970	6 426	3 293	2 031	1 923
Less than \$5,000	60 909	58 393	2 516	1 602	1 528	1 087	74	17	-	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999	123 933	119 455	4 478	2 766	2 658	1 868	108	31	32	43
\$10,000 to \$14,999	86 231	82 114	4 117	2 463	2 330	1 525	133	81	7	66
\$15,000 to \$24,999	186 441	175 164	11 277	6 954	6 577	4 071	377	225	83	142
\$25,000 to \$34,999	200 788	186 866	13 922	7 840	7 240	4 143	600	297	171	134
\$35,000 to \$49,999	282 800	258 486	24 314	14 992	13 388	6 998	1 604	843	456	248
\$50,000 to \$74,999	329 528	301 306	28 222	17 087	15 010	6 959	2 077	1 072	787	497
\$75,000 to \$99,999	146 622	135 622	11 000	7 071	6 177	2 677	894	473	295	331
\$100,000 or more	128 095	120 811	7 284	4 555	3 996	1 642	559	254	200	441
Median (dollars)	40 666	40 276	45 437	45 786	45 004	40 505	52 882	52 698	58 330	64 351
Mean (dollars)	49 642	49 536	51 071	51 464	50 733	45 981	58 163	57 999	61 314	76 701
Families	1 042 977	961 566	81 411	49 043	43 606	20 988	5 437	2 772	1 764	1 636
Median income (dollars)	48 618	48 411	50 422	50 899	50 296	46 614	55 594	55 756	61 026	68 096
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 514 817	1 405 157	109 660	65 964	59 041	29 585	6 923	3 487	2 342	2 139
Median income (dollars)	25 868	25 594	30 118	30 426	30 035	27 198	34 405	35 406	38 929	40 715
Percent year-round full-time workers	56.1	55.4	65.3	66.0	65.8	63.6	67.7	69.3	71.2	69.2
Median income (dollars)	35 284	35 156	36 588	37 216	36 845	35 006	40 941	41 183	45 479	49 731
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 559 845	1 457 786	102 059	61 636	55 430	28 603	6 206	3 251	1 976	1 766
Median income (dollars)	13 638	13 602	14 137	14 421	14 425	14 322	14 391	14 118	11 977	14 327
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.6	35.3	40.0	40.5	40.8	40.9	38.3	37.0	38.9	35.3
Median income (dollars)	24 705	24 870	22 638	22 440	22 284	21 937	25 351	24 641	23 882	27 349
Per capita income (dollars)	18 654	18 678	18 356	18 725	18 705	18 010	18 888	18 942	19 304	26 005
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 545 347	1 438 217	107 130	65 330	58 904	30 970	6 426	3 293	2 031	1 923
With earnings	1 274 682	1 178 352	96 330	58 799	52 672	26 826	6 127	3 150	1 958	1 793
Mean earnings (dollars)	50 984	51 015	50 602	50 899	50 347	46 335	55 649	56 389	58 889	72 412
With Social Security income	378 150	358 901	19 249	11 548	10 786	6 468	762	362	265	370
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 684	7 674	7 927	7 925	7 779	7 772	7 148	7 667	10 342	8 066
With public assistance income	104 447	101 074	3 373	2 070	1 977	1 289	93	49	22	42
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 726	4 757	3 796	3 521	3 429	3 167	5 481	7 314	5 391	2 178
With retirement income	232 499	219 869	12 630	7 742	7 138	4 001	604	281	285	229
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 077	9 094	8 786	8 959	8 861	8 062	10 115	11 512	8 349	9 363
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	57 899	58 027	56 378	56 983	56 451	52 348	61 251	61 160	63 437	80 553
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 724	55 801	54 937	55 544	54 735	50 333	61 143	61 940	63 455	83 122
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 744	59 873	57 984	58 603	58 312	54 286	61 417	59 997	63 411	78 178
Married-couple families (dollars)	64 320	64 769	59 520	60 572	60 160	56 657	63 703	64 232	64 307	82 615
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 460	65 059	58 970	60 204	59 625	56 662	63 946	65 524	64 923	86 453
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 199	64 527	60 139	60 984	60 735	56 652	63 324	62 328	63 385	78 993
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	30 907	30 853	32 042	29 971	29 615	27 667	34 322	31 729	42 304	40 357
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 438	20 187	25 140	23 233	22 711	20 115	29 441	27 536	26 564	40 047
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 187	41 219	40 451	39 129	38 952	37 795	41 377	37 590	60 358	41 016
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 042 977	961 566	81 411	49 043	43 606	20 988	5 437	2 772	1 764	1 636
Householder worked in 1989	840 517	768 230	72 287	43 669	38 612	17 991	5 057	2 603	1 645	1 457
With related children under 18 years	503 593	459 170	44 423	26 756	23 395	10 612	3 361	1 696	1 045	794
With related children under 5 years	222 707	202 739	19 668	11 990	10 530	5 063	1 460	728	365	284
Married-couple families	820 615	750 304	70 311	42 207	37 300	17 376	4 907	2 501	1 651	1 475
Householder worked in 1989	690 194	626 888	63 306	38 072	33 468	15 175	4 604	2 387	1 538	1 317
With related children under 18 years	390 997	352 743	38 254	22 824	19 773	8 519	3 051	1 510	996	724
With related children under 5 years	180 978	162 975	18 003	10 698	9 307	4 268	1 391	686	354	278
Female householder, no husband present	174 855	166 840	8 015	5 013	4 634	2 711	379	211	73	94
Householder worked in 1989	113 501	107 207	6 294	3 981	3 670	2 038	311	165	67	86
With related children under 18 years	96 568	91 767	4 801	3 130	2 889	1 670	241	140	39	64
With related children under 5 years	35 336	33 977	1 359	958	915	579	43	22	11	-
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	715 705	679 150	36 555	23 092	21 685	13 853	1 407	724	402	385
Nonfamily householder	502 370	476 651	25 719	16 287	15 298	9 982	989	521	267	287
65 years and over	167 696	160 930	6 766	4 252	4 026	2 659	226	78	29	90
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 041 267	3 743 965	297 302	179 140	159 369	78 638	19 771	10 104	6 382	5 705
Persons under 18 years	912 182	832 409	79 773	48 064	41 681	18 952	6 383	3 209	2 003	1 523
Related children under 18 years	908 200	828 770	79 430	47 857	41 492	18 860	6 365	3 202	1 996	1 523
Related children 5 to 17 years	626 546	571 803	54 743	33 084	28 490	12 612	4 594	2 340	1 455	1 128
Persons 65 years and over	484 083	461 315	22 768	13 624	12 815	7 621	809	399	273	492
Persons 75 years and over	197 972	189 395	8 577	5 186	4 867	2 947	319	162	115	198
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	61 873	59 558	2 315	1 532	1 425	984	107	48	8	13
Percent below poverty level	5.9	6.2	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.7	2.0	1.7	.5	.8
Householder worked in 1989	20 778	19 541	1 237	821	789	519	32	-	8	-
With related children under 18 years	48 342	46 659	1 683	1 141	1 077	744	64	38	8	-
With related children under 5 years	26 638	25 633	1 005	718	670	494	48	22	-	-
Married-couple families	20 695	19 601	1 094	688	613	419	75	26	-	13
Householder worked in 1989	7 919	7 383	536	355	333	216	22	-	-	-
With related children under 18 years	11 973	11 360	613	392	360	249	32	16	-	-
With related children under 5 years	6 603	6 229	374	232	216	158	16	-	-	-
Female householder, no husband present	38 015	36 905	1 110	772	740	519	32	22	8	-
Householder worked in 1989	11 590	10 952	638	433	423	270	10	-	8	-
With related children under 18 years	34 591	33 600	991	700	668	462	32	22	8	-
With related children under 5 years	19 198	18 607	591	453	421	303	32	22	-	-
Unrelated individuals	124 048	119 164	4 884	3 037	2 929	1 998	108	18	27	50
Nonfamily householder	70 601	67 934	2 667	1 664	1 621	1 158	43	-	7	21
65 years and over	32 661	31 240	1 421	854	834	593	20	-	7	20
Persons	327 580	315 454	12 126	7 926	7 500	5 135	426	195	62	81
Percent below poverty level	8.1	8.4	4.1	4.4	4.7	6.5	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.4
Persons under 18 years	105 094	101 279	3 815	2 650	2 501	1 686	149	106	34	-
Related children under 18 years	102 005	98 503	3 502	2 464	2 326	1 600	138	106	27	-
Related children 5 to 17 years	67 122	64 866	2 256	1 562	1 469	968	93	80	27	-
Persons 65 years and over	45 334	43 229	2 105	1 251	1 186	863	65	-	7	25
Persons 75 years and over	24 818	23 676	1 142	662	606	416	56	-	7	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	141 956	136 511	5 445	3 588	3 397	2 337	191	60	20	61
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	436 116	419 515	16 601	10 581	9 988	6 738	593	305	62	198
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	757 800	722 658	35 142	21 637	20 454	13 192	1 183	654	258	434

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 777	2 578	3 239	1 974	1 578	2 033	1 086	2 477	2 195	1 676
Less than \$5,000	23	21	107	67	92	141	176	175	115	43
\$5,000 to \$9,999	92	92	107	110	194	192	198	378	158	55
\$10,000 to \$14,999	47	127	87	46	175	198	93	215	115	65
\$15,000 to \$24,999	182	246	229	320	327	429	249	573	299	177
\$25,000 to \$34,999	189	483	303	292	279	403	146	356	299	177
\$35,000 to \$49,999	274	810	632	440	245	427	117	496	605	358
\$50,000 to \$74,999	551	601	899	354	209	193	71	239	476	506
\$75,000 to \$99,999	296	156	504	182	44	33	25	27	102	150
\$100,000 or more	123	42	371	163	13	17	11	18	26	145
Median (dollars)	52 993	40 913	53 587	39 190	25 024	25 995	17 088	23 044	36 822	48 073
Mean (dollars)	55 567	43 281	57 454	56 479	29 428	29 004	22 739	27 091	37 662	54 943
Families	1 474	1 466	2 497	1 389	867	1 249	375	1 540	1 657	1 328
Median income (dollars)	57 260	42 295	60 345	45 104	27 917	31 519	25 365	28 621	39 762	51 211
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 925	2 429	3 308	1 830	1 346	1 794	693	2 006	2 180	1 822
Median income (dollars)	30 926	29 547	35 833	26 518	19 367	19 174	16 835	19 250	24 806	28 695
Percent year-round full-time workers	61.7	72.7	67.3	54.9	54.5	52.9	41.7	55.2	55.5	58.0
Median income (dollars)	41 034	34 275	45 439	36 196	25 517	25 896	22 176	24 632	30 308	34 891
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 843	2 160	3 143	1 857	1 344	1 849	796	2 207	2 161	1 981
Median income (dollars)	14 891	17 587	14 940	14 015	11 994	12 017	10 000	10 231	11 939	14 137
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.6	55.3	40.7	30.7	40.5	35.3	33.5	34.6	37.3	35.9
Median income (dollars)	22 546	21 770	22 925	20 179	19 762	19 175	18 641	19 063	20 192	21 879
Per capita income (dollars)	19 232	19 072	21 024	22 369	11 893	11 902	13 581	10 820	13 359	18 978
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 777	2 578	3 239	1 974	1 578	2 033	1 086	2 477	2 195	1 676
With earnings	1 548	2 443	2 936	1 632	1 345	1 615	559	1 993	1 754	1 460
Mean earnings (dollars)	57 014	42 941	56 051	54 153	29 998	30 501	27 798	29 291	38 741	52 963
With Social Security income	357	177	545	554	303	492	534	595	702	455
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 736	6 575	7 519	8 433	7 285	7 574	7 519	6 417	7 968	8 564
With public assistance income	33	50	99	114	98	150	65	243	135	80
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 228	3 545	2 794	1 906	4 822	3 774	2 405	3 008	3 610	3 899
With retirement income	264	157	423	402	123	240	164	248	439	250
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 750	6 710	9 781	10 100	4 138	7 002	6 311	4 219	6 353	10 685
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	59 856	45 520	62 787	66 209	32 818	33 169	31 330	31 075	41 425	58 104
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 650	46 504	59 662	73 412	29 027	30 308	30 240	27 363	41 263	49 930
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 630	44 319	65 724	59 782	37 815	36 689	31 766	36 337	41 559	64 659
Married-couple families (dollars)	61 116	50 298	66 023	72 272	40 840	36 746	32 183	36 594	43 121	61 989
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 402	52 881	64 355	81 196	41 471	37 250	37 397	37 030	43 637	53 076
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 685	47 411	67 584	64 037	40 248	36 143	30 553	36 118	42 666	69 249
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	38 654	25 066	31 812	26 222	14 077	21 720	24 210	17 410	32 880	31 901
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 243	21 367	24 677	19 017	11 960	13 609	19 163	12 518	25 591	27 611
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 824	31 551	39 370	34 100	24 092	34 296	28 921	30 975	37 566	35 420
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 474	1 466	2 497	1 389	867	1 249	375	1 540	1 657	1 328
Householder worked in 1989	1 350	1 351	2 316	1 102	687	979	212	1 241	1 236	1 048
With related children under 18 years	670	806	1 254	682	493	724	120	916	771	638
With related children under 5 years	314	481	514	342	320	349	53	402	377	231
Married-couple families	1 337	1 148	2 191	1 194	560	876	273	984	1 365	1 154
Householder worked in 1989	1 231	1 079	2 063	973	456	728	133	842	1 043	941
With related children under 18 years	600	606	1 093	592	271	500	65	523	649	553
With related children under 5 years	270	400	497	315	192	229	32	202	310	217
Female householder, no husband present	78	234	243	157	212	278	87	415	230	162
Householder worked in 1989	60	199	190	99	155	172	64	280	155	100
With related children under 18 years	46	149	135	90	175	181	55	305	100	85
With related children under 5 years	31	60	—	27	94	96	21	125	61	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	430	1 648	1 009	769	1 087	1 128	865	1 355	745	503
Nonfamily householder	303	1 112	742	585	711	784	711	937	538	348
65 years and over	160	56	252	193	158	226	346	316	219	120
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 101	5 870	8 860	4 987	3 850	4 999	1 791	6 177	6 043	4 766
Persons under 18 years	1 296	1 216	2 181	1 170	1 045	1 296	167	1 775	1 548	1 102
Related children under 18 years	1 290	1 216	2 171	1 170	1 023	1 275	160	1 775	1 537	1 102
Related children 5 to 17 years	917	711	1 596	814	641	788	105	1 145	1 044	776
Persons 65 years and over	482	209	657	734	327	588	601	658	851	571
Persons 75 years and over	130	108	207	293	141	212	374	319	306	198
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	34	35	65	69	143	127	43	255	77	45
Percent below poverty level	2.3	2.4	2.6	5.0	16.5	10.2	11.5	16.6	4.6	3.4
Householder worked in 1989	17	17	27	39	72	72	6	136	33	21
With related children under 18 years	27	17	41	58	119	118	14	220	38	23
With related children under 5 years	15	8	21	49	99	68	14	150	23	—
Married-couple families	24	9	28	50	48	45	29	58	54	25
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	21	39	25	35	—	14	19	14
With related children under 18 years	17	—	21	39	37	36	—	40	24	8
With related children under 5 years	5	—	21	30	37	19	—	18	9	—
Female householder, no husband present	10	26	37	19	78	71	14	179	23	20
Householder worked in 1989	5	17	6	—	43	26	6	104	14	7
With related children under 18 years	10	17	20	19	78	71	14	162	14	15
With related children under 5 years	10	8	—	19	58	38	14	114	14	—
Unrelated individuals	42	135	175	82	277	274	214	300	164	36
Nonfamily householder	18	44	115	56	128	157	168	200	92	27
65 years and over	18	—	66	27	50	100	90	87	73	18
Persons	170	211	384	309	777	675	303	1 185	391	165
Percent below poverty level	3.3	3.6	4.3	6.2	20.2	13.5	16.9	19.2	6.5	3.5
Persons under 18 years	74	25	87	115	310	242	19	535	98	47
Related children under 18 years	68	25	77	115	288	221	12	535	87	47
Related children 5 to 17 years	51	19	59	63	177	130	—	291	52	47
Persons 65 years and over	25	—	93	27	70	100	144	141	119	49
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	59	9	30	46	89	73	39	38
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	62	80	265	216	353	207	163	428	193	104
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	198	300	440	357	998	816	455	1 524	468	225
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	391	820	801	826	1 538	1 595	668	2 542	1 191	486

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH—Con.						
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 171 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	3 177	1 552	1 392	3 116	1 120	—	—
Less than \$5,000	40	18	10	29	30	—	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	99	16	12	63	102	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	111	31	21	67	127	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	487	83	73	217	170	—	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	618	79	113	227	196	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 041	185	303	792	273	—	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	592	434	551	1 138	145	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	172	356	208	370	52	—	—
\$100,000 or more	17	350	101	220	25	—	—
Median (dollars)	37 584	70 341	57 143	52 222	29 769	—	—
Mean (dollars)	40 149	76 400	58 852	56 968	34 478	—	—
Families	1 507	1 326	1 246	2 405	662	—	—
Median income (dollars)	40 330	72 841	58 737	54 724	40 756	—	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 672	1 727	1 684	3 237	932	—	—
Median income (dollars)	29 047	43 056	33 188	35 506	23 239	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	72.6	71.8	70.6	75.3	51.6	—	—
Median income (dollars)	32 379	52 517	38 915	40 242	31 375	—	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 404	1 456	1 491	2 914	997	—	—
Median income (dollars)	19 088	18 547	13 826	15 549	12 801	—	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.8	42.9	40.1	43.2	40.6	—	—
Median income (dollars)	24 052	29 375	26 151	22 464	24 119	—	—
Per capita income (dollars)	21 089	26 151	17 111	20 590	16 215	—	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	3 177	1 552	1 392	3 116	1 120	—	—
With earnings	2 871	1 474	1 336	3 018	842	—	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	39 768	71 907	56 645	53 354	37 064	—	—
With Social Security income	521	204	149	430	450	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 934	7 708	7 230	7 117	8 786	—	—
With public assistance income	—	46	24	82	70	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	1 144	1 731	3 552	2 301	—	—
With retirement income	258	227	143	406	257	—	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 392	11 278	12 472	7 934	5 811	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	43 925	79 720	60 230	60 004	42 934	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 370	74 645	61 146	56 203	45 374	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 877	85 159	58 958	63 996	41 769	—	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	47 095	82 955	61 883	60 944	44 103	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 725	77 472	63 036	58 440	45 855	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 301	89 147	60 282	63 469	43 227	—	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	28 983	49 410	35 752	45 137	32 967	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 359	38 942	30 157	32 326	28 047	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 682	56 658	44 242	68 198	34 197	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	1 507	1 326	1 246	2 405	662	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 359	1 210	1 169	2 250	481	—	—
With related children under 18 years	584	714	741	1 264	235	—	—
With related children under 5 years	353	254	292	639	142	—	—
Married-couple families	1 213	1 186	1 151	2 141	603	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 074	1 100	1 080	1 992	440	—	—
With related children under 18 years	434	629	675	1 107	222	—	—
With related children under 5 years	335	244	280	603	142	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	243	110	73	154	35	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	234	86	67	148	29	—	—
With related children under 18 years	120	73	50	99	7	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	10	12	28	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 194	319	228	1 008	565	—	—
Nonfamily householder	1 670	226	146	711	458	—	—
65 years and over	241	73	15	70	214	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 026	4 578	4 567	8 652	2 371	—	—
Persons under 18 years	798	1 244	1 392	2 364	358	—	—
Related children under 18 years	798	1 244	1 382	2 359	358	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	462	931	986	1 514	182	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	645	206	153	415	524	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	243	78	36	80	222	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	28	14	5	37	7	—	—
Percent below poverty level	1.9	1.1	.4	1.5	1.1	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	28	14	—	37	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	18	14	—	37	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	18	—	—	29	—	—	—
Married-couple families	28	—	5	9	7	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	28	—	—	9	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	18	—	—	9	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	18	—	—	1	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	14	—	28	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	14	—	28	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	14	—	28	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	123	4	22	68	82	—	—
Nonfamily householder	61	4	5	27	56	—	—
65 years and over	34	—	—	7	23	—	—
Persons	199	34	34	202	96	—	—
Percent below poverty level	3.3	.7	.7	2.3	4.0	—	—
Persons under 18 years	22	16	4	92	—	—	—
Related children under 18 years	22	16	—	87	—	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	7	16	—	56	—	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	53	—	12	7	23	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	13	—	7	7	6	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	36	34	28	123	45	—	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	349	79	68	293	168	—	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	854	204	267	672	337	—	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH									
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 131	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 152	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 880	2 857	1 923	1 733	1 963	3 516	2 031	1 431	1 556	
Less than \$5,000	21	73	22	7	62	32	—	7	16	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	49	132	27	50	43	45	32	19	39	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20	113	45	18	80	60	7	7	32	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	102	371	172	154	226	200	83	83	68	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	228	350	164	187	295	238	171	96	150	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	444	761	451	452	528	798	456	253	278	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	593	790	645	525	526	1 372	787	367	414	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	302	255	231	261	136	529	295	210	288	
\$100,000 or more	121	12	166	79	67	242	200	389	271	
Median (dollars)	52 646	42 697	52 088	49 946	43 649	55 890	58 330	64 988	60 782	
Mean (dollars)	57 702	43 386	58 269	52 519	45 342	58 691	61 314	77 437	78 088	
Families	1 676	2 094	1 666	1 524	1 302	3 066	1 764	1 253	1 321	
Median income (dollars)	54 037	45 103	53 789	52 438	46 551	57 225	61 026	68 610	64 639	
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 094	2 916	2 214	1 864	1 847	3 959	2 342	1 576	1 731	
Median income (dollars)	34 241	26 745	31 152	32 535	28 829	35 378	38 929	42 641	37 882	
Percent year-round full-time workers	69.6	64.8	68.6	71.6	67.2	70.5	71.2	67.4	67.5	
Median income (dollars)	40 389	31 693	38 583	37 080	35 325	41 399	45 479	58 021	51 848	
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 850	2 711	2 051	1 752	1 773	3 580	1 976	1 320	1 432	
Median income (dollars)	15 812	14 435	12 905	14 384	16 423	15 346	11 977	12 482	15 493	
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.1	46.8	39.3	41.7	46.7	40.3	38.9	36.7	36.7	
Median income (dollars)	23 441	21 653	22 586	22 455	24 067	24 112	23 882	24 262	21 637	
Per capita income (dollars)	18 745	16 339	18 338	16 592	20 349	18 519	19 304	25 878	25 686	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 880	2 857	1 923	1 733	1 963	3 516	2 031	1 431	1 556	
With earnings	1 814	2 558	1 822	1 674	1 749	3 388	1 958	1 299	1 485	
Mean earnings (dollars)	55 106	43 405	56 069	50 713	45 720	56 620	58 889	71 629	74 495	
With Social Security income	216	494	287	176	384	630	265	204	144	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 859	8 127	7 286	9 016	6 776	8 085	10 342	10 829	9 948	
With public assistance income	37	126	34	18	61	108	22	10	12	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 476	3 678	3 856	5 379	3 419	4 123	5 391	3 158	14 702	
With retirement income	209	333	204	106	311	322	285	191	191	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 579	8 650	8 635	11 209	8 622	10 340	8 349	17 734	12 738	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	59 333	47 956	60 612	55 084	49 798	60 371	63 437	82 176	84 260	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 944	45 729	58 792	52 136	45 200	56 693	63 455	80 603	73 937	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 477	50 195	63 015	59 922	53 390	65 721	63 411	84 240	96 971	
Married-couple families (dollars)	62 227	50 632	64 460	56 927	52 469	62 538	64 307	84 760	89 468	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 801	49 878	61 874	54 072	49 688	59 416	64 923	82 323	78 422	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 139	51 395	67 989	61 584	54 514	67 220	63 385	87 962	103 550	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 720	29 552	28 391	29 512	29 329	37 969	42 304	45 232	33 082	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 594	21 826	28 779	29 106	22 568	25 686	26 564	48 427	20 992	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 448	39 455	28 019	30 608	38 965	52 299	60 358	40 746	47 702	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 676	2 094	1 666	1 524	1 302	3 066	1 764	1 253	1 321	
Householder worked in 1989	1 568	1 878	1 522	1 443	1 197	2 923	1 645	1 108	1 202	
With related children under 18 years	944	1 129	980	967	620	1 869	1 045	713	739	
With related children under 5 years	498	613	335	461	357	759	365	177	245	
Married-couple families	1 540	1 774	1 464	1 384	1 114	2 730	1 651	1 120	1 192	
Householder worked in 1989	1 451	1 613	1 368	1 310	1 027	2 608	1 538	983	1 097	
With related children under 18 years	857	952	851	874	512	1 667	996	638	673	
With related children under 5 years	461	526	306	445	323	716	354	157	235	
Female householder, no husband present	103	251	147	85	97	273	73	113	95	
Householder worked in 1989	91	196	99	85	97	252	67	105	71	
With related children under 18 years	80	156	98	66	66	170	39	66	57	
With related children under 5 years	37	82	10	4	17	35	11	20	10	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	323	1 086	587	333	952	678	402	289	341	
Nonfamily householder	204	763	257	209	661	450	267	178	235	
65 years and over	34	191	98	55	188	43	29	52	48	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 777	7 618	6 000	5 516	4 554	11 107	6 382	4 322	4 725	
Persons under 18 years	1 707	1 804	1 727	1 848	945	3 396	2 003	1 247	1 363	
Related children under 18 years	1 699	1 795	1 721	1 831	928	3 396	1 996	1 247	1 356	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 144	1 197	1 224	1 256	528	2 463	1 455	992	1 008	
Persons 65 years and over	203	647	316	171	420	351	273	324	209	
Persons 75 years and over	49	211	101	52	171	109	115	103	71	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	42	46	10	21	25	61	8	18	36	
Percent below poverty level	2.5	2.2	.6	1.4	1.9	2.0	.5	1.4	2.7	
Householder worked in 1989	27	23	5	6	25	61	8	18	28	
With related children under 18 years	42	32	5	13	8	61	8	18	31	
With related children under 5 years	21	24	—	7	8	37	—	7	10	
Married-couple families	14	22	—	15	17	18	—	11	14	
Householder worked in 1989	6	16	—	—	17	18	—	11	9	
With related children under 18 years	14	8	—	7	—	18	—	11	9	
With related children under 5 years	14	—	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	
Female householder, no husband present	21	24	10	6	8	43	8	7	22	
Householder worked in 1989	21	7	5	6	8	43	8	7	19	
With related children under 18 years	21	24	5	6	8	43	8	7	22	
With related children under 5 years	7	24	—	—	8	28	—	7	10	
Unrelated individuals	37	130	132	45	88	52	27	15	26	
Nonfamily householder	15	99	25	14	63	25	7	—	10	
65 years and over	—	43	33	5	35	8	7	—	10	
Persons	153	253	154	112	144	301	62	77	128	
Percent below poverty level	2.6	3.3	2.6	2.0	3.2	2.7	1.0	1.8	2.7	
Persons under 18 years	70	59	13	49	20	150	34	33	60	
Related children under 18 years	62	50	7	32	11	150	27	33	53	
Related children 5 to 17 years	39	19	7	19	—	117	27	20	37	
Persons 65 years and over	—	52	33	5	35	8	7	—	21	
Persons 75 years and over	—	11	18	—	24	—	7	—	10	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	65	58	129	61	65	119	20	42	35	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	205	410	233	177	179	350	62	84	154	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	485	689	752	526	394	691	258	147	208	

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 161	Tract 162	Tract 171 (pt.)	Tract 180	Tract 190 (pt.)	Tract 195 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 37
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	913	3 616	1 923	808	1 197	587	15	2 395
Less than \$5,000	58	54	21	18	31	19	—	51
\$5,000 to \$9,999	68	160	43	9	59	15	—	80
\$10,000 to \$14,999	59	168	66	12	87	31	—	43
\$15,000 to \$24,999	91	490	142	62	211	51	—	156
\$25,000 to \$34,999	177	564	134	91	196	56	—	221
\$35,000 to \$49,999	176	1 054	248	145	221	125	—	632
\$50,000 to \$74,999	209	681	497	246	263	136	15	717
\$75,000 to \$99,999	48	307	331	161	65	81	—	271
\$100,000 or more	27	138	441	64	64	73	—	224
Median (dollars)	35 273	39 284	64 351	55 858	36 098	49 650	54 528	50 339
Mean (dollars)	41 454	43 297	76 701	58 214	44 784	58 072	58 125	57 302
Families	640	2 625	1 636	683	866	502	8	1 932
Median income (dollars)	45 000	43 408	68 096	57 372	39 402	52 740	50 480	55 000
Males 15 years and over, with income	819	3 313	2 139	873	1 124	645	33	2 527
Median income (dollars)	26 725	27 423	40 715	36 146	24 417	32 772	7 292	32 175
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.5	65.8	69.2	72.9	59.3	64.5	45.5	65.0
Median income (dollars)	30 583	32 599	49 731	41 853	31 004	43 420	44 523	38 723
Females 15 years and over, with income	835	3 424	1 766	725	1 075	557	18	2 143
Median income (dollars)	12 405	14 513	14 327	15 616	12 168	12 590	2 500	15 161
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.5	42.3	35.3	41.4	30.6	33.2	—	40.6
Median income (dollars)	20 792	21 291	27 349	23 333	22 266	23 250	—	23 690
Per capita income (dollars)	16 213	16 630	26 005	19 564	16 935	19 273	15 433	20 176
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	913	3 616	1 923	808	1 197	587	15	2 395
With earnings	761	3 244	1 793	743	1 017	541	15	2 232
Mean earnings (dollars)	43 393	42 946	72 412	57 516	43 981	56 260	58 114	53 606
With Social Security income	197	692	370	109	338	108	—	356
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 091	8 137	8 066	8 955	8 404	8 257	—	6 691
With public assistance income	39	98	42	17	49	15	—	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 975	3 583	2 178	5 078	4 402	4 689	—	4 400
With retirement income	89	400	229	80	125	58	—	301
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 142	8 112	9 363	11 983	5 213	13 050	—	11 124
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	46 833	48 563	80 553	59 918	47 639	60 948	54 422	63 085
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 547	48 861	83 122	58 927	48 526	61 693	54 422	64 127
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 101	48 194	78 178	61 042	46 605	60 016	—	61 903
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 128	51 849	82 615	60 815	50 537	63 325	54 422	64 736
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 613	52 767	86 453	59 914	52 861	64 694	54 422	66 322
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 711	50 677	78 993	61 850	48 134	61 505	—	62 880
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	24 602	28 375	40 357	39 403	32 313	35 100	—	46 257
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 858	22 930	40 047	31 210	31 608	12 604	—	36 930
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 698	35 727	41 016	48 507	34 304	49 771	—	53 380
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	640	2 625	1 636	683	866	502	8	1 932
Householder worked in 1989	528	2 338	1 457	611	752	449	8	1 723
With related children under 18 years	348	1 500	794	378	470	287	8	1 063
With related children under 5 years	142	720	284	169	211	131	—	483
Married-couple families	530	2 149	1 475	634	708	459	8	1 766
Householder worked in 1989	452	1 931	1 317	569	612	417	8	1 582
With related children under 18 years	285	1 247	724	347	364	267	8	980
With related children under 5 years	124	649	278	160	179	126	—	462
Female householder, no husband present	99	329	94	38	88	38	—	97
Householder worked in 1989	65	270	86	33	88	27	—	81
With related children under 18 years	52	195	64	27	65	18	—	50
With related children under 5 years	12	63	—	7	23	5	—	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	341	1 346	385	197	419	153	15	610
Nonfamily householder	273	991	287	125	331	85	7	463
65 years and over	85	256	90	37	122	39	—	131
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 344	9 334	5 705	2 406	3 129	1 812	58	6 779
Persons under 18 years	621	2 510	1 523	676	817	542	7	1 918
Related children under 18 years	621	2 494	1 523	669	817	539	7	1 918
Related children 5 to 17 years	439	1 636	1 128	441	579	388	7	1 352
Persons 65 years and over	272	795	492	165	410	146	—	403
Persons 75 years and over	153	301	198	70	158	58	—	159
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	27	74	13	4	26	30	—	62
Percent below poverty level	4.2	2.8	.8	.6	3.0	6.0	—	3.2
Householder worked in 1989	11	34	—	2	10	12	—	19
With related children under 18 years	11	64	—	—	19	21	—	35
With related children under 5 years	5	40	—	—	7	7	—	19
Married-couple families	10	23	13	4	17	16	—	52
Householder worked in 1989	5	16	—	2	10	7	—	9
With related children under 18 years	—	23	—	—	10	11	—	25
With related children under 5 years	—	16	—	—	10	2	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	17	41	—	—	—	14	—	10
Householder worked in 1989	6	18	—	—	—	5	—	10
With related children under 18 years	11	41	—	—	—	10	—	10
With related children under 5 years	5	24	—	—	—	5	—	10
Unrelated individuals	70	152	50	27	53	27	—	66
Nonfamily householder	54	74	21	16	31	9	—	43
65 years and over	23	36	20	8	—	13	—	17
Persons	146	446	81	36	148	124	—	238
Percent below poverty level	6.2	4.8	1.4	1.5	4.7	6.8	—	3.5
Persons under 18 years	28	193	—	7	51	48	—	59
Related children under 18 years	28	177	—	—	51	45	—	59
Related children 5 to 17 years	17	122	—	—	37	40	—	46
Persons 65 years and over	37	68	25	8	—	24	—	56
Persons 75 years and over	32	58	13	4	—	13	—	56
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	113	188	61	30	36	38	—	99
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	179	547	198	47	281	144	—	264
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	443	1 133	434	148	668	286	8	486

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Landanderry COP, Rockingham County, NH				Remainder of Rockingham County, NH			
	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 39	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 38
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	15	8	1 119	2 151	14	—	1 276	1 843
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	17	—	—	51	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	16	15	—	—	64	13
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	9	72	—	—	34	18
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	77	148	—	—	79	73
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	63	234	—	—	158	145
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	287	556	6	—	345	410
\$50,000 to \$74,999	15	8	405	644	8	—	312	685
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	121	352	—	—	150	271
\$100,000 or more	—	—	141	113	—	—	83	222
Median (dollars)	54 528	61 359	55 735	50 886	55 101	—	44 628	58 152
Mean (dollars)	58 125	63 405	62 974	55 390	54 202	—	52 327	62 525
Families	8	8	959	1 797	14	—	973	1 678
Median income (dollars)	50 480	61 359	59 190	53 740	55 101	—	48 259	57 800
Males 15 years and over, with income	33	8	1 193	2 253	14	—	1 334	2 088
Median income (dollars)	7 292	36 250	35 729	35 237	40 099	—	30 206	35 925
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.5	—	70.3	69.4	100.0	—	60.2	69.5
Median income (dollars)	44 523	—	40 866	41 177	40 099	—	37 173	44 030
Females 15 years and over, with income	18	11	1 038	2 184	22	—	1 105	1 828
Median income (dollars)	2 500—	26 250	15 710	13 263	10 667	—	14 481	15 235
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	100.0	38.5	36.3	—	—	42.6	38.6
Median income (dollars)	—	26 250	23 333	25 606	—	—	24 258	26 342
Per capita income (dollars)	15 433	30 904	21 077	17 864	10 590	—	19 290	18 674
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	15	8	1 119	2 151	14	—	1 276	1 843
With earnings	15	8	1 072	2 055	14	—	1 160	1 803
Mean earnings (dollars)	58 114	24 988	60 233	54 493	51 370	—	47 481	59 644
With Social Security income	—	8	112	242	8	—	244	148
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	4 092	9 291	7 033	4 008	—	5 497	8 772
With public assistance income	—	—	—	49	8	—	7	29
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	7 314	948	—	4 400	3 894
With retirement income	—	8	108	165	—	—	193	130
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	17 584	17 590	7 240	—	—	7 507	10 965
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	54 422	63 405	67 107	58 006	51 370	—	59 121	62 720
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 422	—	69 500	58 084	51 370	—	57 608	61 540
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	63 405	63 706	57 887	—	—	60 501	65 249
Married-couple families (dollars)	54 422	63 405	68 963	61 650	51 370	—	60 451	64 826
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 422	—	72 096	62 084	51 370	—	59 432	63 741
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	63 405	64 589	60 987	—	—	61 449	67 276
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	51 410	27 815	—	—	43 349	34 205
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	47 926	24 265	—	—	29 452	32 521
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	54 700	33 191	—	—	52 738	38 472
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	8	8	959	1 797	14	—	973	1 678
Householder worked in 1989	8	8	887	1 700	14	—	836	1 604
With related children under 18 years	8	—	581	1 107	14	—	482	1 169
With related children under 5 years	—	—	267	461	—	—	216	516
Married-couple families	8	8	889	1 596	14	—	877	1 515
Householder worked in 1989	8	8	826	1 545	14	—	756	1 447
With related children under 18 years	8	—	528	974	14	—	452	1 075
With related children under 5 years	—	—	256	430	—	—	206	499
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	35	176	—	—	62	106
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	35	130	—	—	46	100
With related children under 18 years	—	—	25	115	—	—	25	76
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	22	—	—	10	11
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15	—	209	500	7	—	401	275
Nanfamily householder	7	—	160	354	—	—	303	165
65 years and over	—	—	23	55	—	—	108	40
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	58	19	3 360	6 667	72	—	3 419	6 176
Persons under 18 years	7	—	1 025	2 177	36	—	893	2 245
Related children under 18 years	7	—	1 025	2 170	36	—	893	2 234
Related children 5 to 17 years	7	—	750	1 583	36	—	602	1 616
Persons 65 years and over	—	8	163	228	—	—	240	170
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	46	116	—	—	113	44
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	—	16	32	—	—	46	13
Percent below poverty level	—	—	1.7	1.8	—	—	4.7	8
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	13
With related children under 18 years	—	—	16	22	—	—	19	7
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	22	—	—	19	7
Married-couple families	—	—	16	10	—	—	36	13
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	13
With related children under 18 years	—	—	16	—	—	—	9	7
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	22	—	—	10	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	22	—	—	10	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	22	—	—	10	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	18	—	7	—	48	35
Nanfamily householder	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	—
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	3
Persons	—	—	88	107	7	—	150	74
Percent below poverty level	—	—	2.6	1.6	9.7	—	4.4	1.2
Persons under 18 years	—	—	39	67	—	—	20	23
Related children under 18 years	—	—	39	67	—	—	20	12
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	39	41	—	—	7	6
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	9
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	10	50	—	—	89	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	88	217	7	—	176	105
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	8	—	180	466	7	—	306	216

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH			
					Total	Nashua city	Tract 102	Tract 108	Tract 111	Tract 114
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	3 712 863	3 420 945	291 918	175 197	155 613	75 797	5 463	5 782	5 573	8 248
Native	3 455 074	3 174 002	281 072	168 042	149 080	71 906	5 274	5 428	5 197	7 841
Foreign born	257 789	246 943	10 846	7 155	6 533	3 891	189	354	376	407
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	30 595	29 270	1 325	1 011	971	735	10	107	57	47
Persons 5 years and over	3 472 609	3 204 719	267 890	160 859	143 027	69 874	4 975	5 174	5 252	7 448
Speak a language other than English	354 441	333 568	20 873	14 077	13 277	9 009	241	1 083	526	702
Do not speak English "very well"	121 390	115 961	5 429	3 626	3 467	2 511	26	414	178	201
In linguistically isolated households	60 856	58 480	2 376	1 804	1 710	1 344	10	301	96	97
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	904 444	830 753	73 691	44 945	39 270	18 321	1 190	1 395	950	2 018
Preprimary school	73 666	67 324	6 342	3 975	3 489	1 704	121	136	69	226
Public school	34 321	32 507	1 814	1 285	1 210	767	13	107	52	95
Elementary or high school	499 739	450 093	49 646	29 890	25 691	11 306	603	1 020	369	1 304
Public school	430 548	385 986	44 562	27 220	23 313	10 179	564	969	356	1 182
College	331 039	313 336	17 703	11 080	10 090	5 311	466	239	512	488
Public college	147 503	137 158	10 345	6 141	5 556	2 996	245	166	306	322
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 508 560	2 320 904	187 656	112 334	100 509	50 123	3 557	3 352	4 112	5 307
Less than 9th grade	137 338	128 570	8 768	5 330	5 063	3 260	52	609	58	195
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	253 281	235 144	18 137	10 034	9 271	5 382	203	827	326	361
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	740 413	684 391	56 022	30 499	27 436	13 603	885	1 020	1 018	1 269
Some college, no degree	405 941	368 819	37 122	22 424	19 762	9 676	766	404	972	1 037
Associate degree	185 092	168 380	16 712	10 119	8 943	4 042	418	227	277	477
Bachelor's degree	480 224	444 436	35 788	23 863	21 123	9 977	973	1 092	1 092	1 443
Graduate or professional degree	306 271	291 164	15 107	10 065	8 911	4 183	260	42	369	525
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.4	84.3	85.7	86.3	85.7	82.8	92.8	87.2	90.7	89.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.4	31.7	27.1	30.2	29.9	28.3	34.7	27.9	35.5	37.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	902	880	1 150	1 145	1 116	1 044	870	1 256	674	1 098
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	3 472 609	3 204 719	267 890	160 859	143 027	69 874	4 975	5 174	5 252	7 448
Same house	2 095 890	1 952 394	143 496	83 306	73 960	34 294	954	2 176	1 171	3 804
Different house in United States	1 314 277	1 192 389	121 888	75 713	67 386	34 461	3 953	2 900	3 905	3 500
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	294 773	270 295	24 478	18 688	18 456	13 050	1 123	1 548	741	1 081
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	542 380	509 307	33 073	14 462	12 810	2 721	395	1 69	200	352
Different MSA/PMSA	419 209	363 241	55 968	37 160	31 202	16 251	2 099	947	2 440	1 925
Not in an MSA/PMSA	57 915	49 546	8 369	5 403	4 918	2 439	336	236	524	142
Abroad	62 442	59 936	2 506	1 840	1 681	1 119	68	98	176	144
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 951 506	1 793 212	158 294	95 591	85 053	41 464	3 579	2 528	3 687	4 882
Car, truck, or van	1 602 652	1 454 207	148 445	89 282	79 284	38 310	3 437	2 084	3 533	4 600
Drove alone	1 411 740	1 280 693	131 047	78 859	70 143	33 500	3 083	1 673	3 013	4 278
Carpooled	190 912	173 514	17 398	10 423	9 141	4 810	354	411	520	322
Public transportation	178 370	177 330	1 040	741	661	500	27	35	52	51
Other means	119 512	115 108	4 404	2 972	2 739	1 667	66	358	96	64
Worked at home	50 972	46 567	4 405	2 596	2 369	987	49	51	6	167
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.0	23.9	25.2	24.0	23.5	22.0	25.8	17.8	24.9	25.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 575 566	1 478 124	97 442	60 755	57 265	27 904	2 054	2 015	1 717	2 972
Central city	667 332	627 297	40 035	34 096	33 317	21 646	1 584	1 591	1 325	2 240
Outside central city	908 234	850 827	57 407	26 659	23 948	6 258	470	424	392	732
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	375 940	315 088	60 852	34 836	27 788	13 560	1 525	513	1 970	1 910
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 016 273	2 793 900	222 373	133 581	119 631	59 691	4 407	4 252	4 880	6 207
In labor force	2 115 336	1 944 421	170 915	102 880	91 595	44 618	3 742	2 973	3 941	5 153
Employed	1 980 374	1 819 898	160 476	96 693	86 016	41 749	3 576	2 575	3 682	4 912
Unemployed	124 737	114 911	9 826	5 771	5 186	2 581	145	398	203	197
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	3.9	13.4	5.2	3.9
Females 16 years and over	1 589 018	1 475 811	113 207	68 389	61 322	30 901	2 163	2 286	2 390	3 140
Employed	942 419	869 336	73 083	44 053	39 204	19 257	1 650	1 234	1 636	2 210
Unemployed	50 151	45 821	4 330	2 569	2 322	1 096	46	178	95	99
With own children under 6 years	205 037	184 379	20 658	12 365	10 840	5 157	491	401	340	666
In labor force	124 297	110 923	13 374	7 965	6 952	3 206	319	239	212	396
With own children 6 to 17 years only	213 385	192 474	20 911	12 552	10 777	4 542	289	395	153	563
In labor force	167 388	150 279	17 109	10 142	8 700	3 775	253	324	126	444
Persons 16 to 19 years	196 837	181 105	15 732	9 663	8 500	3 746	222	280	171	358
Not enrolled in school	35 464	32 170	3 294	1 967	1 761	785	81	106	91	50
Unemployed or not in labor force	12 194	11 267	927	572	514	241	34	24	32	—
Not high school graduate	12 652	11 224	1 428	921	801	329	43	72	33	—
Employed	5 863	5 096	767	507	440	155	26	56	—	—
Unemployed	2 459	2 185	274	183	156	83	—	10	17	—
Not in labor force	4 287	3 916	371	215	189	75	17	6	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 272 384	2 091 860	180 524	108 813	96 888	47 306	3 954	3 183	4 133	5 476
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 723 084	1 582 308	140 776	85 205	76 141	37 566	3 371	2 430	3 584	4 331
50 to 52 weeks	1 285 461	1 175 893	109 568	66 499	59 528	29 095	2 685	1 739	2 995	3 510
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 497 270	2 299 593	197 677	118 804	105 686	51 274	4 113	3 594	4 195	5 758
With a mobility or self-care limitation	78 824	73 995	4 829	2 899	2 697	1 411	58	163	39	92
With a mobility limitation	42 720	40 176	2 544	1 560	1 434	816	16	105	29	50
In labor force	12 668	11 882	786	451	428	233	8	26	9	24
With a self-care limitation	54 719	51 566	3 153	1 897	1 759	855	50	75	31	58
With a work disability	162 800	150 583	12 217	7 354	6 761	3 776	163	397	113	272
In labor force	74 937	68 539	6 398	3 868	3 588	1 907	119	180	72	145
Prevented from working	74 918	70 249	4 669	2 801	2 543	1 501	34	172	30	83
No work disability	2 334 470	2 149 010	185 460	111 450	98 925	47 498	3 950	3 197	4 082	5 486
In labor force	1 956 153	1 795 813	160 340	96 344	85 492	41 294	3 576	2 752	3 737	4 842
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	461 889	439 270	22 619	13 549	12 740	7 559	198	658	629	405
With a mobility or self-care limitation	87 976	84 106	3 870	2 370	2 239	1 502	36	125	145	63
With a mobility limitation	68 425	65 412	3 013	1 779	1 659	1 069	22	116	106	38
With a self-care limitation	51 398	49 149	2 249	1 349	1 261	874	25	79	89	34

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH			
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Tract 102	Tract 108	Tract 111	Tract 114
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 980 374	1 819 898	160 476	96 693	86 016	41 749	3 576	2 575	3 682	4 912
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	328 403	302 171	26 232	16 400	14 384	6 474	622	192	616	917
Professional specialty occupations	373 928	347 836	26 092	16 714	14 755	7 020	682	201	736	911
Technicians and related support occupations	87 056	79 483	7 573	4 452	3 976	2 028	246	111	260	236
Sales occupations	237 535	216 032	21 503	13 344	11 815	5 767	567	278	508	763
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	349 938	325 559	24 379	14 255	12 726	6 584	594	298	575	719
Private household occupations	5 080	4 861	219	175	150	73	—	—	11	9
Protective service occupations	37 377	35 389	1 988	1 243	1 144	646	24	34	131	67
Service occupations, except protective and household	176 278	162 790	13 488	8 173	7 364	3 697	253	459	261	295
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14 779	13 493	1 286	702	607	244	24	13	—	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	186 310	167 078	19 232	10 479	9 335	4 350	317	378	326	498
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	79 263	70 005	9 258	5 467	5 029	2 588	121	368	134	268
Transportation and material moving occupations	51 885	47 260	4 625	2 489	2 225	1 040	62	108	47	95
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52 542	47 941	4 601	2 800	2 506	1 238	64	135	77	125
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 404 493	1 299 860	104 633	63 543	57 192	29 723	2 379	2 332	2 982	2 976
Less than \$5,000	47 441	45 044	2 397	1 499	1 425	984	9	165	29	29
\$5,000 to \$9,999	105 516	101 101	4 415	2 706	2 598	1 824	92	363	99	63
\$10,000 to \$14,999	76 062	72 047	4 015	2 396	2 263	1 470	114	215	111	61
\$15,000 to \$24,999	162 295	151 305	10 990	6 749	6 372	3 888	221	534	458	227
\$25,000 to \$34,999	180 332	166 756	13 576	7 594	6 999	3 972	450	318	590	205
\$35,000 to \$49,999	260 627	236 939	23 688	14 514	12 936	6 684	753	457	945	749
\$50,000 to \$74,999	309 474	281 848	27 626	16 712	14 661	6 721	555	235	566	1 075
\$75,000 to \$99,999	139 574	128 788	10 786	6 929	6 043	2 573	143	27	167	347
\$100,000 or more	123 172	116 032	7 140	4 444	3 895	1 607	42	18	17	220
Median (dollars)	41 942	41 651	45 464	45 873	45 091	40 585	40 742	22 314	37 500	52 100
Mean (dollars)	51 200	51 209	51 091	51 598	50 873	46 193	43 359	27 113	40 291	57 011
Families	941 488	861 879	79 609	47 793	42 402	20 114	1 357	1 440	1 393	2 280
Median income (dollars)	50 589	50 596	50 527	51 095	50 505	46 823	42 264	28 639	41 004	54 548
Per capita income (dollars)	19 608	19 710	18 409	18 821	18 820	18 199	19 312	10 847	21 599	20 713
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 404 493	1 299 860	104 633	63 543	57 192	29 723	2 379	2 332	2 982	2 976
With earnings	1 161 136	1 067 187	93 949	57 102	51 050	25 655	2 256	1 862	2 682	2 878
Mean earnings (dollars)	52 293	52 441	50 612	51 023	50 474	46 550	42 866	29 368	39 904	53 362
With Social Security income	359 660	340 523	19 137	11 464	10 711	6 413	595	595	512	424
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 783	7 777	7 891	7 944	7 995	7 795	6 575	6 417	8 944	7 142
With public assistance income	77 386	74 112	3 274	1 982	1 889	1 223	50	216	—	82
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 517	4 547	3 835	3 562	3 468	3 170	3 545	3 062	—	3 552
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	60 205	60 554	56 420	57 177	56 667	52 742	46 005	31 259	44 560	60 124
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 271	59 738	55 094	55 768	54 987	50 885	47 074	27 359	42 562	56 301
Married-couple families (dollars)	65 591	66 193	59 508	60 696	60 304	56 949	51 232	36 961	47 720	61 037
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 364	67 227	59 059	60 323	59 774	57 080	54 111	37 315	46 994	58 508
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	33 589	33 669	32 269	30 442	30 110	28 385	24 949	17 930	29 657	45 137
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 446	22 224	25 408	23 614	23 107	20 684	20 940	12 999	24 217	32 326
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	941 488	861 879	79 609	47 793	42 402	20 114	1 357	1 440	1 393	2 280
Householder worked in 1989	765 795	695 185	70 610	42 513	37 502	17 199	1 242	1 155	1 261	2 125
With related children under 18 years	434 154	390 922	43 232	25 940	22 609	10 057	732	848	550	1 202
With related children under 5 years	188 865	169 520	19 345	11 564	10 119	4 764	440	384	336	596
Married-couple families	764 018	695 193	68 825	41 180	36 314	16 688	1 048	902	1 122	2 024
Householder worked in 1989	643 108	581 237	61 871	37 073	32 510	14 509	979	760	990	1 875
With related children under 18 years	354 159	316 858	37 301	22 176	19 150	8 107	541	473	407	1 053
With related children under 5 years	162 792	145 306	17 486	10 361	8 985	4 058	368	202	318	560
Female householder, no husband present	137 695	129 913	7 782	4 853	4 279	2 582	225	401	227	154
Householder worked in 1989	91 973	85 838	6 135	3 887	3 581	1 969	190	280	227	148
With related children under 18 years	67 619	63 006	4 613	2 992	2 756	1 557	140	291	113	99
With related children under 5 years	21 400	20 125	1 275	891	848	512	51	111	—	28
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	642 999	607 585	35 414	22 196	20 826	13 217	1 482	1 282	2 075	978
Nonfamily householder	463 005	437 981	25 024	15 750	14 790	9 609	1 022	892	1 589	696
65 years and over	159 833	153 083	6 750	4 236	4 010	2 650	56	316	241	70
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 603 755	3 314 189	289 566	173 759	154 185	74 865	5 341	5 758	5 563	8 223
Persons under 18 years	774 105	696 800	77 305	46 405	40 080	17 818	1 103	1 625	737	2 237
Related children under 18 years	771 278	694 301	76 977	46 207	39 900	17 735	1 103	1 625	737	2 232
Related children 5 to 17 years	533 127	479 930	53 197	32 053	27 498	11 905	633	1 041	426	1 440
Persons 65 years and over	461 850	439 238	22 612	13 542	12 733	7 552	198	658	629	405
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	39 752	37 550	2 202	1 437	1 330	899	35	241	28	37
Percent below poverty level	4.2	4.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	4.5	2.6	16.7	2.0	1.6
Householder worked in 1989	14 376	13 191	1 185	776	744	484	17	136	28	37
With related children under 18 years	28 800	27 223	1 577	1 046	982	659	17	206	18	37
With related children under 5 years	15 187	14 255	932	656	608	432	8	136	18	29
Married-couple families	15 139	14 071	1 068	672	597	403	9	58	28	9
Householder worked in 1989	5 770	5 254	516	342	320	203	—	14	28	9
With related children under 18 years	7 553	6 963	590	376	344	233	—	40	18	9
With related children under 5 years	4 059	3 696	363	228	212	154	—	18	18	1
Female householder, no husband present	22 705	21 678	1 027	697	665	454	26	165	—	28
Householder worked in 1989	7 814	7 204	610	405	395	252	17	104	—	28
With related children under 18 years	20 225	19 313	912	625	593	397	17	148	—	28
With related children under 5 years	10 687	10 154	533	399	367	249	8	100	—	28
Unrelated individuals	100 082	95 440	4 642	2 843	2 735	1 841	92	289	106	68
Nonfamily householder	60 070	57 493	2 577	1 579	1 536	1 089	32	189	50	27
65 years and over	29 995	28 590	1 405	838	818	584	—	87	34	7
Persons	221 717	210 290	11 427	7 330	6 904	4 604	168	1 125	182	202
Percent below poverty level	6.2	6.3	3.9	4.2	4.5	6.1	3.1	19.5	3.3	2.5
Persons under 18 years	58 807	55 270	3 537	2 399	2 250	1 453	25	500	22	92
Related children under 18 years	56 658	53 419	3 239	2 222	2 084	1 376	25	500	22	87
Related children 5 to 17 years	37 624	35 508	2 116	1 422	1 329	846	17	281	7	56
Persons 65 years and over	40 932	38 847	2 085	1 235	1 170	854	—	141	53	7
Ratio of Income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	93 690	88 643	5 047	3 234	3 043	2 002	46	379	24	123
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	308 303	292 452	15 851	9 945	9 352	6 181	257	1 459	332	272

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lowrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH	
	Boston-Lowrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	236 140	233 694	2 446	1 827	1 795	1 287
Native	180 505	178 495	2 010	1 472	1 440	1 022
Foreign born	55 635	55 199	436	355	355	265
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	5 149	5 086	63	63	63	63
Persons 5 years and over	213 384	211 260	2 124	1 567	1 541	1 142
Speak a language other than English	49 300	48 907	393	337	337	306
Do not speak English "very well"	22 241	22 016	225	210	210	193
In linguistically isolated households	13 405	13 274	131	131	131	131
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	78 311	77 516	795	633	619	427
Preprimary school	4 260	4 202	58	37	31	31
Public school	2 826	2 799	27	17	17	17
Elementary or high school	48 653	48 209	444	343	343	232
Public school	42 933	42 556	377	297	297	210
College	25 398	25 105	293	253	245	164
Public college	13 875	13 735	140	129	129	94
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	133 542	132 175	1 367	984	958	703
Less than 9th grade	13 764	13 666	98	77	67	61
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	25 928	25 856	72	58	58	51
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	37 651	37 384	267	174	166	131
Some college, no degree	23 999	23 624	375	297	297	206
Associate degree	8 666	8 563	103	47	47	32
Bachelor's degree	14 501	14 212	289	217	209	165
Graduate or professional degree	9 033	8 870	163	114	114	57
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.3	70.1	87.6	86.3	87.0	84.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	17.6	17.5	33.1	33.6	33.7	31.6
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 259	1 259	1 323	1 489	1 516	1 557
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	213 384	211 260	2 124	1 567	1 541	1 142
Same house	98 260	97 670	590	343	343	214
Different house in United States	101 282	99 884	1 398	1 101	1 075	816
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	62 489	62 179	310	296	296	246
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 480	9 389	91	39	39	39
Different MSA/PMSA	26 448	25 479	969	738	712	509
Not in on MSA/PMSA	2 865	2 837	28	28	28	22
Abroad	13 842	13 706	136	123	123	112
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	99 936	98 643	1 293	925	899	665
Car, truck, or van	59 027	57 886	1 141	822	796	601
Drove alone	46 234	45 308	926	653	627	472
Carpooled	12 793	12 578	215	169	169	129
Public transportation	31 607	31 551	56	56	56	46
Other means	7 867	7 813	54	21	21	12
Worked at home	1 435	1 393	42	26	26	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	27.9	27.9	28.7	27.9	27.6	27.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	91 173	90 444	729	576	566	416
Central city	68 131	67 743	388	353	343	300
Outside central city	23 042	22 701	341	223	223	116
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8 763	8 199	564	349	333	249
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	172 898	171 148	1 750	1 264	1 238	942
In labor force	117 582	116 124	1 458	1 052	1 026	750
Employed	101 454	100 151	1 303	935	909	661
Unemployed	14 564	14 417	147	109	109	81
Percent of civilian labor force	12.6	12.6	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.9
Females 16 years and over	91 265	90 504	761	522	514	395
Employed	52 023	51 472	551	378	370	289
Unemployed	5 992	5 915	77	53	53	35
With own children under 6 years	16 539	16 396	143	122	122	87
In labor force	10 464	10 344	120	108	108	80
With own children 6 to 17 years only	15 637	15 466	171	122	122	89
In labor force	11 786	11 623	163	114	114	81
Persons 16 to 19 years	16 126	15 950	176	132	132	119
Not enrolled in school	3 625	3 597	28	18	18	18
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 336	2 329	7	7	7	7
Not high school graduate	2 021	2 010	11	11	11	11
Employed	449	445	4	4	4	4
Unemployed	409	409	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	1 163	1 156	7	7	7	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	121 831	120 306	1 525	1 093	1 067	785
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	97 453	96 165	1 288	909	883	668
50 to 52 weeks	66 209	65 203	1 006	713	695	551
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	152 549	150 908	1 641	1 196	1 170	881
With a mobility or self-care limitation	13 103	13 083	20	15	15	15
With a mobility limitation	5 122	5 102	20	15	15	15
In labor force	1 257	1 246	11	11	11	11
With a self-care limitation	10 355	10 348	7	7	7	7
With a work disability	14 178	14 078	100	64	64	64
In labor force	4 560	4 497	63	52	52	52
Prevented from working	8 481	8 451	30	12	12	12
No work disability	138 371	136 830	1 541	1 132	1 106	817
In labor force	108 890	107 517	1 373	984	958	682
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 084	14 030	54	39	39	32
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 944	3 937	7	7	7	7
With a mobility limitation	2 865	2 858	7	7	7	7
With a self-care limitation	2 388	2 388	-	-	-	-

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH				
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Nashua city
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	101 454	100 151	1 303	935	909
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	11 207	11 028	179	136	128
Professional specialty occupations	12 629	12 417	212	142	142
Technicians and related support occupations	4 552	4 496	56	33	23
Sales occupations	7 143	6 993	150	108	108
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	21 020	20 826	194	125	117
Private household occupations	461	455	6	6	6
Protective service occupations	3 414	3 388	26	4	4
Service occupations, except protective and household	19 983	19 850	133	96	96
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	357	346	11	11	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 718	6 609	109	97	97
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	6 740	6 589	151	126	126
Transportation and material moving occupations	4 039	4 009	30	19	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 191	3 145	46	32	32
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	78 911	77 986	925	657	639
Less than \$5,000	6 962	6 917	45	36	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999	10 596	10 576	20	17	17
\$10,000 to \$14,999	5 809	5 732	77	49	49
\$15,000 to \$24,999	14 472	14 349	123	99	99
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11 870	11 749	121	84	84
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12 830	12 605	225	171	161
\$50,000 to \$74,999	10 788	10 592	196	111	111
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3 531	3 461	70	57	49
\$100,000 or more	2 053	2 005	48	33	33
Median (dollars)	26 245	26 099	41 328	40 042	40 125
Mean (dollars)	32 362	32 213	44 917	43 239	42 844
Families	53 877	53 267	610	431	423
Median income (dollars)	29 434	29 282	44 519	41 518	40 804
Per capita income (dollars)	11 243	11 188	16 513	15 399	15 241
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	78 911	77 986	925	657	639
With earnings	63 543	62 669	874	617	599
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 546	35 416	44 869	43 448	43 490
With Social Security income	12 367	12 314	53	46	46
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 012	6 009	6 779	6 241	6 241
With public assistance income	14 089	14 028	61	57	57
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 016	5 028	2 166	2 125	2 125
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	35 101	34 947	48 496	44 241	43 555
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 873	30 683	44 682	43 774	42 864
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 964	46 815	55 477	53 025	52 295
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 502	45 307	54 675	53 787	52 833
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 962	22 915	30 711	19 240	19 240
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 842	17 806	22 552	18 908	18 908
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	53 877	53 267	610	431	423
Householder worked in 1989	40 113	39 544	569	401	393
With related children under 18 years	36 012	35 564	448	331	323
With related children under 5 years	17 044	16 814	230	164	156
Married-couple families	25 155	24 722	433	309	301
Householder worked in 1989	20 688	20 262	426	309	301
With related children under 18 years	15 540	15 243	297	232	224
With related children under 5 years	7 561	7 384	177	128	120
Female householder, no husband present	24 435	24 286	149	101	101
Householder worked in 1989	15 961	15 846	115	71	71
With related children under 18 years	18 347	18 217	130	85	85
With related children under 5 years	8 467	8 420	47	30	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	41 818	41 336	482	365	347
Nonfamily householder	25 034	24 719	315	226	216
65 years and over	5 986	5 979	7	7	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	225 508	223 152	2 356	1 763	1 731
Persons under 18 years	68 564	67 831	733	588	582
Related children under 18 years	67 951	67 224	727	582	576
Related children 5 to 17 years	45 993	45 568	425	342	342
Persons 65 years and over	14 084	14 030	54	39	39
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	10 534	10 497	37	33	33
Percent below poverty level	19.6	19.7	6.1	7.7	7.8
Householder worked in 1989	3 284	3 268	16	16	16
With related children under 18 years	9 226	9 189	37	33	33
With related children under 5 years	5 219	5 198	21	17	17
Married-couple families	1 770	1 770	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	635	635	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	1 395	1 395	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	681	681	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	8 260	8 223	37	33	33
Householder worked in 1989	2 431	2 415	16	16	16
With related children under 18 years	7 558	7 521	37	33	33
With related children under 5 years	4 376	4 355	21	17	17
Unrelated individuals	12 112	12 026	86	67	67
Nonfamily householder	5 964	5 929	35	30	30
65 years and over	1 799	1 792	7	7	7
Persons	49 649	49 448	201	170	170
Percent below poverty level	22.0	22.2	8.5	9.6	9.8
Persons under 18 years	21 549	21 472	77	69	69
Related children under 18 years	21 016	20 945	71	63	63
Related children 5 to 17 years	13 606	13 567	39	39	39
Persons 65 years and over	2 551	2 544	7	7	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	22 021	21 926	95	83	83
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	61 585	61 342	243	201	201

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	7 916	7 311	605
Native	6 772	6 205	567
Foreign born	1 144	1 106	38
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	147	144	3
Persons 5 years and over	7 268	6 714	554
Speak a language other than English	1 600	1 533	67
Do not speak English "very well"	796	781	15
In linguistically isolated households	503	500	3
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 624	2 543	81
Preprimary school	169	156	13
Public school	147	137	10
Elementary or high school	1 525	1 462	63
Public school	1 406	1 343	63
College	930	925	5
Public college	386	386	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	4 648	4 247	401
Less than 9th grade	571	566	5
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	690	602	88
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 185	1 134	51
Same college, no degree	1 032	913	119
Associate degree	312	277	35
Bachelor's degree	499	437	62
Graduate or professional degree	359	318	41
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.9	72.5	76.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.5	17.8	25.7
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 195	1 181	1 341
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	7 268	6 714	554
Same house	2 995	2 783	212
Different house in United States	3 853	3 538	315
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 295	1 243	52
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	1 038	953	85
Different MSA/PMSA	1 283	1 117	166
Not in an MSA/PMSA	237	225	12
Abroad	420	393	27
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	3 443	3 123	320
Car, truck, or van	2 470	2 169	301
Drove alone	1 917	1 684	233
Carpooled	553	485	68
Public transportation	487	487	—
Other means	405	405	—
Worked at home	81	62	19
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.7	23.4	26.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 808	2 629	179
Central city	1 445	1 367	78
Outside central city	1 363	1 262	101
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	635	494	141
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	5 916	5 433	483
In labor force	4 087	3 688	399
Employed	3 557	3 220	337
Unemployed	457	395	62
Percent of civilian labor force	11.4	10.9	15.5
Females 16 years and over	3 172	2 924	248
Employed	1 765	1 616	149
Unemployed	233	198	35
With own children under 6 years	568	509	59
In labor force	337	296	41
With own children 6 to 17 years only	608	547	61
In labor force	449	404	45
Persons 16 to 19 years	505	479	26
Not enrolled in school	95	78	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	56	50	6
Not high school graduate	57	51	6
Employed	10	10	—
Unemployed	6	—	6
Not in labor force	41	41	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 190	3 795	395
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 220	2 873	347
50 to 52 weeks	2 141	1 911	230
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 139	4 656	483
With a mobility or self-care limitation	490	470	20
With a mobility limitation	205	193	12
In labor force	92	84	8
With a self-care limitation	423	407	16
With a work disability	707	616	91
In labor force	366	300	66
Prevented from working	284	259	25
No work disability	4 432	4 040	392
In labor force	3 529	3 196	333
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	548	548	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	157	157	—
With a mobility limitation	95	95	—
With a self-care limitation	110	110	—

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 557	3 220	337
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	390	321	69
Professional specialty occupations	527	477	50
Technicians and related support occupations	201	176	25
Sales occupations	404	370	34
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	608	557	51
Private household occupations	33	33	—
Protective service occupations	112	112	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	474	441	33
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	27	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	381	339	42
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	205	202	3
Transportation and material moving occupations	95	65	30
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	100	100	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	2 813	2 562	251
Less than \$5,000	222	194	28
\$5,000 to \$9,999	441	430	11
\$10,000 to \$14,999	208	208	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	524	502	22
\$25,000 to \$34,999	365	314	51
\$35,000 to \$49,999	358	289	69
\$50,000 to \$74,999	418	377	41
\$75,000 to \$99,999	138	126	12
\$100,000 or more	139	122	17
Median (dollars)	25 282	24 156	37 250
Mean (dollars)	34 419	33 367	45 153
Families	1 899	1 741	158
Median income (dollars)	31 424	28 886	41 944
Per capita income (dollars)	12 341	11 886	17 836
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	2 813	2 562	251
With earnings	2 267	2 031	236
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 781	36 937	45 043
With Social Security income	435	423	12
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 637	6 750	2 653
With public assistance income	478	463	15
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 558	5 688	1 560
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	36 901	36 256	44 009
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 452	30 277	46 827
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 743	48 501	50 723
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 559	46 311	59 064
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 656	16 663	16 503
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 471	11 635	7 537
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	1 899	1 741	158
Householder worked in 1989	1 513	1 366	147
With related children under 18 years	1 175	1 095	80
With related children under 5 years	556	525	31
Married-couple families	1 166	1 039	127
Householder worked in 1989	1 015	891	124
With related children under 18 years	628	567	61
With related children under 5 years	292	275	17
Female householder, no husband present	644	613	31
Householder worked in 1989	422	399	23
With related children under 18 years	519	500	19
With related children under 5 years	236	222	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 577	1 437	140
Nonfamily householder	914	821	93
65 years and over	245	245	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 497	6 902	595
Persons under 18 years	2 190	2 069	121
Related children under 18 years	2 182	2 061	121
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 576	1 496	80
Persons 65 years and over	548	548	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	414	397	17
Percent below poverty level	21.8	22.8	10.8
Householder worked in 1989	185	179	6
With related children under 18 years	366	352	14
With related children under 5 years	196	182	14
Married-couple families	105	102	3
Householder worked in 1989	49	49	—
With related children under 18 years	75	75	—
With related children under 5 years	48	48	—
Female householder, no husband present	279	265	14
Householder worked in 1989	106	100	6
With related children under 18 years	274	260	14
With related children under 5 years	131	117	14
Unrelated individuals	394	350	44
Nonfamily householder	159	137	22
65 years and over	43	43	—
Persons	1 741	1 618	123
Percent below poverty level	23.2	23.4	20.7
Persons under 18 years	794	756	38
Related children under 18 years	786	748	38
Related children 5 to 17 years	607	607	—
Persons 65 years and over	60	60	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	680	579	101
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 181	2 058	123

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH	
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	119 949	116 519	3 430	2 276	2 163	1 467
Native	32 810	31 548	1 262	755	719	430
Foreign born	87 139	84 971	2 168	1 521	1 444	1 037
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	11 483	11 325	158	108	108	75
Persons 5 years and over	109 982	106 941	3 041	2 063	1 957	1 326
Speak a language other than English	91 119	88 951	2 168	1 536	1 473	1 051
Do not speak English "very well"	51 135	50 222	913	636	611	446
In linguistically isolated households	34 753	34 323	430	281	281	206
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	48 566	47 490	1 076	715	685	492
Preprimary school	2 258	2 147	111	99	93	53
Public school	1 177	1 155	22	22	22	17
Elementary or high school	23 162	22 531	631	385	369	274
Public school	20 683	20 133	550	317	301	212
College	23 146	22 812	334	231	223	165
Public college	7 085	6 962	123	69	69	32
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	67 784	65 739	2 045	1 436	1 352	928
Less than 9th grade	11 064	10 962	102	62	62	57
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	6 182	6 058	124	106	98	44
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9 657	9 341	316	170	170	95
Some college, no degree	6 279	6 152	127	75	75	66
Associate degree	3 683	3 567	116	92	92	38
Bachelor's degree	14 436	13 803	633	456	416	274
Graduate or professional degree	16 483	15 856	627	475	439	354
Percent high school graduate or higher	74.6	74.1	88.9	88.3	88.2	89.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	45.6	45.1	61.6	64.8	63.2	67.7
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	959	955	1 074	1 105	1 087	1 062
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	109 982	106 941	3 041	2 063	1 957	1 326
Same house	35 163	34 188	975	546	529	328
Different house in United States	47 754	46 314	1 440	1 045	956	667
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	16 086	15 861	225	202	202	125
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 811	9 696	115	66	66	11
Different MSA/PMSA	20 360	19 367	993	678	596	451
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 497	1 390	107	99	92	80
Abroad	27 065	26 439	626	472	472	331
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	54 459	52 776	1 683	1 132	1 065	748
Car, truck, or van	36 334	34 715	1 619	1 082	1 015	711
Drove alone	27 498	26 120	1 378	927	867	583
Carpooled	8 836	8 595	241	155	148	128
Public transportation	10 327	10 304	23	20	20	20
Other means	7 012	7 001	11	11	11	11
Walked at home	786	756	30	19	19	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	26.0	25.9	27.1	26.9	26.6	23.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	46 436	45 453	983	634	617	448
Central city	27 135	26 611	524	438	430	358
Outside central city	19 301	18 842	459	196	187	90
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8 023	7 323	700	498	448	300
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	90 309	87 858	2 451	1 673	1 589	1 078
In labor force	59 331	57 478	1 853	1 294	1 227	834
Employed	55 301	53 577	1 724	1 173	1 106	766
Unemployed	3 789	3 668	121	113	113	60
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	6.4	6.6	8.8	9.3	7.3
Females 16 years and over	45 632	44 325	1 307	885	844	560
Employed	24 927	24 146	781	506	482	319
Unemployed	1 724	1 633	91	83	83	37
With own children under 6 years	8 708	8 368	340	222	205	145
In labor force	4 603	4 382	221	143	143	90
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 368	7 149	219	153	137	84
In labor force	5 402	5 231	171	109	93	65
Persons 16 to 19 years	9 185	9 020	165	89	89	40
Not enrolled in school	606	579	27	21	21	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	283	283	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	326	310	16	10	10	—
Employed	106	90	16	10	10	—
Unemployed	16	16	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	204	204	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	64 491	62 622	1 869	1 275	1 198	827
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	50 240	48 666	1 574	1 097	1 030	699
50 to 52 weeks	33 244	32 003	1 241	855	795	532
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	84 649	82 299	2 350	1 631	1 547	1 042
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 500	4 460	40	40	40	25
With a mobility limitation	1 703	1 682	21	21	21	15
In labor force	800	784	16	16	16	10
With a self-care limitation	3 819	3 790	29	29	29	20
With a work disability	2 905	2 875	30	21	21	14
In labor force	1 037	1 019	18	15	15	9
Prevented from working	1 461	1 456	5	5	5	5
No work disability	81 744	79 424	2 320	1 610	1 526	1 028
In labor force	57 301	55 474	1 827	1 271	1 204	817
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 171	5 078	93	34	34	28
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 183	1 168	15	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	811	796	15	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	727	727	—	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH					
	Boston-Lowrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	55 301	53 577	1 724	1 173	1 106	766
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	7 048	6 822	226	121	96	84
Professional specialty occupations	13 196	12 668	398	371	371	283
Technicians and related support occupations	5 226	5 070	156	113	106	48
Sales occupations	4 633	4 428	205	173	173	108
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	6 784	6 620	164	130	130	84
Private household occupations	106	106	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	320	320	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 654	8 536	118	59	59	50
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	131	131	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 483	3 368	115	77	77	50
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4 532	4 367	165	95	87	52
Transportation and material moving occupations	436	410	26	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	752	731	21	7	7	7
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	33 390	32 430	960	698	655	440
Less than \$5,000	3 151	3 122	29	25	25	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999	2 436	2 427	9	9	9	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	1 755	1 739	16	9	9	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4 262	4 212	50	29	29	14
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 663	4 580	83	63	63	27
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 407	5 144	263	200	193	115
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 474	6 158	316	219	193	158
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 870	2 755	115	77	77	70
\$100,000 or more	2 372	2 293	79	67	57	22
Median (dollars)	35 994	35 333	52 320	51 509	49 963	55 557
Mean (dollars)	45 094	44 552	63 420	57 176	56 318	55 083
Families	24 918	24 171	747	517	493	343
Median income (dollars)	40 397	39 698	55 173	55 385	55 034	57 556
Per capita income (dollars)	13 219	13 057	18 700	17 965	17 422	17 049
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	33 390	32 430	960	698	655	440
With earnings	28 819	27 892	927	677	634	426
Mean earnings (dollars)	47 469	46 956	62 897	56 274	55 631	54 878
With Social Security income	2 902	2 877	25	17	17	11
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 565	5 554	6 835	5 534	5 534	3 208
With public assistance income	3 903	3 884	19	12	12	3
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 147	6 162	3 124	3 998	3 998	15 240
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	49 202	48 565	69 821	62 760	61 909	59 459
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 407	46 963	62 997	65 584	64 371	56 632
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 300	52 609	72 699	64 820	64 020	61 384
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 578	52 184	64 891	67 493	66 357	58 986
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	26 778	26 876	17 073	19 215	19 215	19 603
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 859	15 838	18 183	19 603	19 603	19 603
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	24 918	24 171	747	517	493	343
Householder worked in 1989	20 190	19 487	703	485	461	323
With related children under 18 years	15 900	15 472	428	283	266	191
With related children under 5 years	7 469	7 237	232	146	139	99
Married-couple families	20 338	19 639	699	487	463	325
Householder worked in 1989	17 475	16 805	670	466	442	310
With related children under 18 years	13 246	12 839	407	272	255	180
With related children under 5 years	6 323	6 091	232	146	139	99
Female householder, no husband present	3 015	2 985	30	17	17	11
Householder worked in 1989	1 486	1 471	15	6	6	6
With related children under 18 years	2 033	2 017	16	11	11	11
With related children under 5 years	937	937	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 165	16 845	320	242	223	126
Nonfamily householder	8 472	8 259	213	181	162	97
65 years and over	896	896	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	113 176	109 766	3 410	2 256	2 143	1 454
Persons under 18 years	32 225	31 156	1 069	647	618	429
Related children under 18 years	32 046	30 983	1 063	647	618	429
Related children 5 to 17 years	22 377	21 703	674	434	412	288
Persons 65 years and over	5 171	5 078	93	34	34	28
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	3 656	3 637	19	8	8	8
Percent below poverty level	14.7	15.0	2.5	1.5	1.6	2.3
Householder worked in 1989	1 140	1 133	7	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	2 996	2 981	15	8	8	8
With related children under 5 years	1 781	1 774	7	—	—	—
Married-couple families	2 159	2 149	10	3	3	3
Householder worked in 1989	863	856	7	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	1 652	1 642	10	3	3	3
With related children under 5 years	1 058	1 051	7	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	1 224	1 215	9	5	5	5
Householder worked in 1989	212	212	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	1 124	1 119	5	5	5	5
With related children under 5 years	665	665	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	6 705	6 643	62	39	39	30
Nonfamily householder	2 634	2 605	29	29	29	20
65 years and over	507	507	—	—	—	—
Persons	21 422	21 243	179	116	116	107
Percent below poverty level	18.9	19.4	5.2	5.1	5.4	7.4
Persons under 18 years	7 508	7 426	82	63	63	63
Related children under 18 years	7 348	7 272	76	63	63	63
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 970	4 907	63	63	63	63
Persons 65 years and over	1 102	1 098	4	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	11 395	11 289	106	83	83	74
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	25 245	25 062	183	120	120	111

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bastan-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH
	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Tract 108	
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	185 654	180 835	4 819	3 339	3 100	2 392	685
Native	115 573	112 333	3 240	2 197	2 001	1 479	416
Foreign born	70 081	68 502	1 579	1 142	1 099	913	269
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	17 948	17 664	284	254	246	231	110
Persons 5 years and over	164 592	160 440	4 152	2 868	2 676	2 089	605
Speak a language other than English	138 546	135 732	2 814	2 034	1 952	1 636	536
Do not speak English "very well"	74 927	73 605	1 322	1 053	1 026	921	418
In linguistically isolated households	48 589	47 796	793	680	653	598	322
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	63 793	62 165	1 628	1 009	915	676	247
Preprimary school	3 180	3 004	176	105	88	79	3
Public school	2 269	2 221	48	39	39	32	3
Elementary or high school	43 335	42 171	1 164	743	690	507	222
Public school	40 243	39 180	1 063	693	640	474	222
College	17 278	16 990	288	161	137	90	22
Public college	8 076	7 905	171	111	94	54	18
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	90 692	88 307	2 385	1 668	1 557	1 204	303
Less than 9th grade	23 351	22 903	448	373	364	295	148
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	17 239	17 016	223	168	143	134	45
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	20 315	19 823	492	337	321	253	64
Some college, no degree	11 307	10 870	437	293	280	202	25
Associate degree	4 344	4 193	151	81	81	51	—
Bachelor's degree	8 194	7 777	417	239	217	165	—
Graduate or professional degree	5 942	5 725	217	177	151	104	21
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.2	54.8	71.9	67.6	67.4	64.4	36.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.6	15.3	26.6	24.9	23.6	22.3	6.9
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 443	1 447	1 279	1 250	1 303	1 306	1 543
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	164 592	160 440	4 152	2 868	2 676	2 089	605
Same house	50 078	49 091	987	571	450	336	44
Different house in United States	79 349	76 944	2 405	1 717	1 665	1 217	418
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	40 949	40 113	836	650	650	527	227
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	12 108	11 892	216	85	85	10	5
Different MSA/PMSA	24 849	23 608	1 241	887	835	598	186
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 443	1 331	112	95	95	82	—
Abroad	35 165	34 405	760	580	561	536	143
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	70 395	68 144	2 251	1 657	1 546	1 198	269
Car, truck, or van	46 218	44 187	2 031	1 503	1 409	1 102	232
Drove alone	32 486	30 962	1 524	1 085	1 007	728	130
Carpooled	13 732	13 225	507	418	402	374	102
Public transportation	15 360	15 308	52	45	45	39	22
Other means	7 565	7 466	99	73	56	41	15
Worked at home	1 252	1 183	69	36	36	16	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	23.7	23.6	27.4	27.0	26.9	25.1	21.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	62 328	60 935	1 393	1 048	1 021	808	233
Central city	39 563	38 790	773	691	681	568	149
Outside central city	22 765	22 145	620	357	340	240	84
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	8 067	7 209	858	609	525	390	36
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	127 204	124 094	3 110	2 229	2 082	1 653	432
In labor force	84 373	81 778	2 595	1 840	1 721	1 347	334
Employed	71 959	69 637	2 322	1 688	1 577	1 221	277
Unemployed	11 778	11 535	243	152	144	126	57
Percent of civilian labor force	14.1	14.2	9.5	8.3	8.4	9.4	17.1
Females 16 years and over	65 188	63 586	1 602	1 189	1 104	838	204
Employed	31 974	30 954	1 020	773	716	519	104
Unemployed	5 327	5 199	128	72	72	54	10
With own children under 6 years	16 154	15 685	469	365	334	251	56
In labor force	7 679	7 391	288	225	194	126	18
With own children 6 to 17 years only	12 645	12 307	338	206	206	139	55
In labor force	7 871	7 570	301	197	197	130	55
Persons 16 to 19 years	14 410	14 147	263	194	166	132	38
Not enrolled in school	4 343	4 281	62	55	55	46	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 531	2 516	15	15	15	15	—
Not high school graduate	3 054	3 016	38	38	38	38	4
Employed	1 036	1 013	23	23	23	23	4
Unemployed	498	486	12	12	12	12	—
Not in labor force	1 509	1 506	3	3	3	3	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	85 320	82 676	2 644	1 891	1 753	1 392	370
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	67 265	65 104	2 161	1 531	1 429	1 138	283
50 to 52 weeks	41 851	40 320	1 531	1 115	1 027	785	172
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	118 934	115 941	2 993	2 149	2 002	1 588	415
With a mobility or self-care limitation	10 476	10 407	69	19	19	19	—
With a mobility limitation	5 075	5 047	28	8	8	8	—
In labor force	1 576	1 559	17	8	8	8	—
With a self-care limitation	7 854	7 800	54	11	11	11	—
With a work disability	10 264	10 192	72	41	41	34	—
In labor force	3 071	3 022	49	25	25	18	—
Prevented from working	6 297	6 274	23	16	16	16	—
No work disability	108 670	105 749	2 921	2 108	1 961	1 554	415
In labor force	79 962	77 446	2 516	1 815	1 696	1 329	334
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 230	5 143	87	80	80	65	17
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 655	1 646	9	9	9	9	—
With a mobility limitation	1 284	1 275	9	9	9	9	—
With a self-care limitation	954	954	—	—	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH				Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH		
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Tract 108
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	71 959	69 637	2 322	1 688	1 577	1 221	277
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 459	5 160	299	218	185	124	—
Professional specialty occupations	7 888	7 556	332	221	215	152	11
Technicians and related support occupations	2 321	2 212	109	74	65	45	9
Sales occupations	4 785	4 638	147	72	66	17	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	9 257	8 970	287	186	171	118	9
Private household occupations	824	797	27	27	27	21	—
Protective service occupations	1 107	1 088	19	13	13	13	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	17 129	16 827	302	255	247	224	99
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	624	607	17	17	8	8	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6 820	6 584	236	146	146	109	23
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	10 190	9 816	374	307	291	264	80
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 986	1 947	39	39	18	10	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 569	3 435	134	134	125	116	42
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	53 259	51 966	1 293	917	853	664	155
Less than \$5,000	5 490	5 435	55	33	33	33	10
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8 825	8 756	69	69	69	60	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 974	4 923	51	44	44	44	14
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 799	9 606	193	138	130	124	25
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7 406	7 232	174	111	111	111	41
\$35,000 to \$49,999	7 964	7 665	299	234	225	181	42
\$50,000 to \$74,999	5 930	5 632	298	189	156	86	4
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 615	1 539	76	53	45	15	—
\$100,000 or more	1 256	1 178	78	46	40	10	—
Median (dollars)	22 179	21 860	40 856	38 750	36 795	30 417	27 784
Mean (dollars)	29 061	28 688	44 064	42 849	41 258	33 604	26 385
Families	41 194	40 120	1 074	741	677	507	140
Median income (dollars)	21 831	21 405	43 235	42 321	40 607	31 902	27 727
Per capita income (dollars)	8 689	8 579	12 807	13 005	12 635	10 798	7 627
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	53 259	51 966	1 293	917	853	664	155
With earnings	41 394	40 160	1 234	865	801	612	141
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 887	32 540	44 177	43 473	41 858	34 584	28 236
With Social Security income	5 435	5 345	90	62	53	37	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 092	5 075	6 100	5 236	6 029	5 746	2 400
With public assistance income	14 146	14 067	79	55	55	48	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 508	5 527	2 190	2 415	2 415	2 767	3 621
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	29 120	28 663	46 201	44 596	42 757	33 109	26 041
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 675	25 159	44 358	41 673	40 043	30 166	24 816
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 324	39 913	49 993	49 409	47 582	36 686	29 771
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 459	37 999	48 461	47 318	45 706	34 271	30 771
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 659	14 569	26 005	26 146	26 146	18 873	8 141
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 122	12 010	25 111	25 136	25 136	19 699	8 141
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	41 194	40 120	1 074	741	677	507	140
Householder worked in 1989	27 517	26 512	1 005	684	620	450	126
With related children under 18 years	30 513	29 718	795	502	464	332	99
With related children under 5 years	15 832	15 403	429	300	276	199	46
Married-couple families	21 558	20 679	879	577	513	370	111
Householder worked in 1989	17 849	17 003	846	556	492	349	111
With related children under 18 years	14 820	14 195	625	355	317	212	70
With related children under 5 years	7 641	7 306	335	206	182	120	17
Female householder, no husband present	16 081	15 954	127	112	112	85	25
Householder worked in 1989	6 843	6 748	95	80	80	53	11
With related children under 18 years	13 950	13 823	127	112	112	85	25
With related children under 5 years	7 278	7 214	64	64	64	49	25
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	27 824	27 262	562	431	422	385	72
Nonfamily householder	12 065	11 846	219	176	176	157	15
65 years and over	1 637	1 621	16	16	16	16	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	178 680	173 879	4 801	3 321	3 092	2 387	680
Persons under 18 years	63 316	61 476	1 840	1 201	1 100	799	274
Related children under 18 years	62 659	60 822	1 837	1 198	1 097	796	274
Related children 5 to 17 years	42 074	40 899	1 175	732	678	498	199
Persons 65 years and over	5 230	5 143	87	80	80	65	17
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	12 598	12 507	91	91	91	91	35
Percent below poverty level	30.6	31.2	8.5	12.3	13.4	17.9	25.0
Householder worked in 1989	3 144	3 081	63	63	63	63	21
With related children under 18 years	11 547	11 460	87	87	87	87	35
With related children under 5 years	6 926	6 873	53	53	53	53	21
Married-couple families	2 510	2 475	35	35	35	35	14
Householder worked in 1989	1 002	967	35	35	35	35	14
With related children under 18 years	2 143	2 108	35	35	35	35	14
With related children under 5 years	1 208	1 196	12	12	12	12	—
Female householder, no husband present	9 393	9 345	48	48	48	48	21
Householder worked in 1989	1 890	1 866	24	24	24	24	7
With related children under 18 years	9 004	8 956	48	48	48	48	21
With related children under 5 years	5 463	5 426	37	37	37	37	21
Unrelated individuals	10 344	10 161	183	108	108	88	5
Nonfamily householder	3 688	3 653	35	13	13	4	—
65 years and over	645	636	9	9	9	9	—
Persons	57 144	56 544	600	525	525	498	175
Percent below poverty level	32.0	32.5	12.5	15.8	17.0	20.9	25.7
Persons under 18 years	27 527	27 267	260	260	260	253	116
Related children under 18 years	27 033	26 776	257	257	257	250	116
Related children 5 to 17 years	17 488	17 326	162	162	162	155	74
Persons 65 years and over	1 175	1 166	9	9	9	9	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	24 414	24 154	260	185	185	185	51
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	68 107	67 424	683	570	570	543	180

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lowrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH
	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Tract 108	
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 630 446	3 341 770	288 676	173 011	153 619	74 334	5 423
Native	3 405 182	3 126 443	278 739	166 492	147 686	70 943	5 148
Foreign born	225 264	215 327	9 937	6 519	5 933	3 391	275
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	23 566	22 380	1 186	895	863	627	65
Persons 5 years and over	3 398 760	3 133 647	265 113	158 989	141 314	68 609	4 857
Speak a language other than English	297 866	278 687	19 179	12 884	12 159	8 107	811
Do not speak English "very well"	92 361	87 693	4 668	3 030	2 898	1 990	184
In linguistically isolated households	42 284	40 370	1 914	1 418	1 351	985	119
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	876 854	804 266	72 588	44 258	38 653	17 861	1 261
Preprimary school	72 079	65 849	6 230	3 901	3 415	1 639	136
Public school	33 282	31 513	1 769	1 249	1 174	738	107
Elementary or high school	482 490	433 662	48 828	29 367	25 221	10 970	890
Public school	414 763	370 935	43 828	26 737	22 883	9 876	839
College	322 285	304 755	17 530	10 990	10 017	5 252	235
Public college	144 181	133 953	10 228	6 074	5 506	2 960	166
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 465 548	2 279 481	186 067	111 245	99 507	49 395	3 220
Less than 9th grade	127 807	119 340	8 467	5 081	4 823	3 074	538
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	246 532	228 518	18 014	9 944	9 206	5 326	809
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	731 140	675 451	55 689	30 299	27 243	13 478	981
Some college, no degree	400 333	363 494	36 839	22 229	19 580	9 539	400
Associate degree	183 262	166 637	16 625	10 073	8 897	4 009	227
Bachelor's degree	474 508	439 024	35 484	23 686	20 960	9 859	223
Graduate or professional degree	301 966	287 017	14 949	9 933	8 798	4 110	42
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.8	84.7	85.8	86.5	85.9	83.0	58.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.5	31.9	27.1	30.2	29.9	28.3	8.2
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	893	870	1 149	1 143	1 113	1 035	1 215
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 398 760	3 133 647	265 113	158 989	141 314	68 609	4 857
Same house	2 071 606	1 928 911	142 695	82 827	73 582	34 014	2 143
Different house in United States	1 280 105	1 159 763	120 342	74 600	66 310	33 721	2 698
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	280 224	256 333	23 891	18 243	18 011	12 702	1 401
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	535 429	502 482	32 947	14 382	12 730	2 716	164
Different MSA/PMSA	407 410	352 208	55 202	36 622	30 701	15 901	897
Not in an MSA/PMSA	57 042	48 740	8 302	5 353	4 868	2 402	236
Abroad	47 049	44 973	2 076	1 562	1 422	874	16
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 915 797	1 759 001	156 796	94 531	84 080	40 760	2 417
Car, truck, or van	1 578 651	1 431 558	147 093	88 309	78 381	37 655	1 998
Drove alone	1 394 062	1 264 059	130 003	78 125	69 463	33 047	1 622
Carpooled	184 589	167 499	17 090	10 184	8 918	4 608	376
Public transportation	170 968	169 951	1 017	725	645	490	25
Other means	115 926	111 596	4 330	2 917	2 701	1 644	343
Worked at home	50 252	45 896	4 356	2 580	2 353	971	51
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	24.0	23.9	25.1	24.0	23.5	21.9	17.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 544 353	1 447 855	96 498	60 091	56 628	27 432	1 922
Central city	648 853	609 314	39 539	33 662	32 893	21 307	1 529
Outside central city	895 500	838 541	56 959	26 429	23 735	6 125	393
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	371 444	311 146	60 298	34 440	27 452	13 328	495
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 957 698	2 737 382	220 316	132 161	118 334	58 733	4 052
In labor force	2 073 941	1 904 720	169 221	101 736	90 546	43 853	2 832
Employed	1 943 823	1 784 881	158 942	95 621	85 031	41 041	2 464
Unemployed	120 203	110 507	9 696	5 699	5 122	2 524	368
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.8	13.0
Females 16 years and over	1 559 141	1 447 001	112 140	67 614	60 617	30 401	2 194
Employed	925 777	853 392	72 385	43 543	38 736	18 936	1 193
Unemployed	48 043	43 762	4 281	2 553	2 306	1 087	178
With own children under 6 years	198 681	178 346	20 335	12 107	10 598	4 982	363
In labor force	120 910	107 724	13 186	7 820	6 823	3 129	235
With own children 6 to 17 years only	208 042	187 362	20 680	12 420	10 645	4 451	367
In labor force	163 699	146 800	16 899	10 016	8 574	3 690	296
Persons 16 to 19 years	190 655	175 098	15 557	9 545	8 410	3 690	276
Not enrolled in school	33 875	30 604	3 271	1 951	1 745	778	106
Unemployed or not in labor force	11 420	10 493	927	572	514	241	24
Not high school graduate	11 598	10 177	1 421	914	794	322	72
Employed	5 402	4 642	760	500	433	148	56
Unemployed	2 262	1 988	274	183	156	83	10
Not in labor force	3 902	3 531	371	215	189	75	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 230 007	2 051 229	178 778	107 621	95 810	46 499	3 014
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 690 192	1 550 808	139 384	84 267	75 281	36 939	2 309
50 to 52 weeks	1 263 857	1 155 248	108 609	65 822	58 915	28 666	1 678
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 442 698	2 246 970	195 728	117 455	104 460	50 372	3 411
With a mobility or self-care limitation	75 368	70 571	4 797	2 888	2 686	1 400	163
With a mobility limitation	41 084	38 547	2 537	1 560	1 434	816	105
In labor force	12 066	11 280	786	451	428	233	26
With a self-care limitation	52 114	48 986	3 128	1 886	1 748	844	75
With a work disability	158 963	146 794	12 169	7 329	6 736	3 758	397
In labor force	73 438	67 073	6 365	3 851	3 571	1 897	180
Prevented from working	72 894	68 240	4 654	2 793	2 535	1 493	172
No work disability	2 283 735	2 100 176	183 559	110 126	97 724	46 614	3 014
In labor force	1 917 019	1 758 310	158 709	95 217	84 460	40 539	2 611
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	458 927	436 386	22 541	13 478	12 669	7 503	641
With a mobility or self-care limitation	87 171	83 301	3 870	2 370	2 239	1 502	125
With a mobility limitation	67 835	64 822	3 013	1 779	1 659	1 069	116
With a self-care limitation	50 864	48 615	2 249	1 349	1 261	874	79

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH				Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH		
	Boston-Lowrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Tract 108
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 943 823	1 784 881	158 942	95 621	85 031	41 041	2 464
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	325 028	299 001	26 027	16 252	14 254	6 398	192
Professional specialty occupations	368 928	343 068	25 860	16 543	14 590	6 911	201
Technicians and related support occupations	85 739	78 240	7 499	4 404	3 937	2 002	102
Sales occupations	234 931	213 541	21 390	13 279	11 756	5 750	278
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	345 278	321 121	24 157	14 126	12 612	6 495	289
Private household occupations	4 547	4 344	203	159	134	57	—
Protective service occupations	36 816	34 843	1 973	1 234	1 135	637	34
Service occupations, except protective and household	168 389	155 084	13 305	8 032	7 231	3 585	407
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14 412	13 139	1 273	689	603	240	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	183 002	163 916	19 086	10 399	9 255	4 307	369
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	74 836	65 773	9 063	5 314	4 892	2 471	355
Transportation and material moving occupations	51 016	46 422	4 594	2 479	2 215	1 030	108
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	50 901	46 389	4 512	2 711	2 417	1 158	120
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 380 061	1 276 274	103 787	62 949	56 653	29 339	2 265
Less than \$5,000	45 548	43 182	2 366	1 490	1 416	975	165
\$5,000 to \$9,999	102 379	98 010	4 369	2 660	2 552	1 787	348
\$10,000 to \$14,999	73 982	70 001	3 981	2 369	2 236	1 443	201
\$15,000 to \$24,999	158 096	147 191	10 905	6 690	6 321	3 843	534
\$25,000 to \$34,999	176 784	163 307	13 477	7 538	6 943	3 916	296
\$35,000 to \$49,999	256 504	233 020	23 484	14 368	12 790	6 567	441
\$50,000 to \$74,999	306 009	278 600	27 409	16 552	14 534	6 645	235
\$75,000 to \$99,999	138 502	127 768	10 734	6 884	6 006	2 566	27
\$100,000 or more	122 257	115 195	7 062	4 398	3 855	1 597	18
Median (dollars)	42 183	41 914	45 476	45 880	45 109	40 630	22 194
Mean (dollars)	51 492	51 524	51 109	51 618	50 903	46 303	27 211
Families	923 538	844 640	78 898	47 299	41 963	19 811	1 381
Median income (dollars)	50 948	50 990	50 563	51 137	50 572	47 033	28 865
Per capita income (dollars)	19 807	19 923	18 461	18 880	18 886	18 342	11 202
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 380 061	1 276 274	103 787	62 949	56 653	29 339	2 265
With earnings	1 140 964	1 047 826	93 138	56 536	50 539	25 299	1 795
Mean earnings (dollars)	52 553	52 724	50 631	51 039	50 503	46 666	29 612
With Social Security income	356 990	337 921	19 069	11 419	10 666	6 384	587
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 797	7 792	7 893	7 951	8 002	7 803	6 472
With public assistance income	72 871	69 653	3 218	1 950	1 857	1 198	209
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 461	4 489	3 867	3 584	3 489	3 176	2 941
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	60 674	61 067	56 468	57 241	56 746	52 991	31 627
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 039	60 593	55 176	55 885	55 120	51 265	27 630
Married-couple families (dollars)	65 871	66 502	59 543	60 740	60 359	57 181	37 672
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 780	67 692	59 125	60 406	59 865	57 421	38 221
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	34 295	34 419	32 279	30 406	30 065	28 417	18 004
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 135	22 961	25 327	23 440	22 904	20 437	12 909
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels In 1989							
Families	923 133	844 684	78 449	47 005	41 685	19 543	1 322
Householder worked in 1989	753 802	684 245	69 557	41 755	36 831	16 680	1 045
With related children under 18 years	429 224	386 617	42 607	25 512	22 246	9 766	749
With related children under 5 years	186 501	167 469	19 032	11 300	9 887	4 573	313
Married-couple families	750 854	683 060	67 794	40 520	35 707	16 218	837
Householder worked in 1989	633 011	572 077	60 934	36 445	31 958	14 081	695
With related children under 18 years	351 666	314 934	36 732	21 815	18 836	7 853	427
With related children under 5 years	161 524	144 305	17 219	10 155	8 797	3 909	176
Female householder, no husband present	133 661	125 936	7 725	4 777	4 421	2 539	366
Householder worked in 1989	90 955	84 884	6 071	3 798	3 503	1 925	253
With related children under 18 years	65 516	60 940	4 576	2 948	2 730	1 543	256
With related children under 5 years	20 511	19 256	1 255	859	830	496	84
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	618 818	584 186	34 632	21 652	20 270	12 707	1 198
Nonfamily householder	444 423	419 954	24 469	15 353	14 372	9 219	843
65 years and over	153 773	147 166	6 607	4 123	3 895	2 568	291
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 516 124	3 230 618	285 506	171 017	151 633	72 858	5 295
Persons under 18 years	750 462	674 429	76 033	45 539	39 317	17 242	1 477
Related children under 18 years	747 719	672 010	75 709	45 345	39 141	17 163	1 477
Related children 5 to 17 years	517 373	465 003	52 370	31 499	27 003	11 527	925
Persons 65 years and over	449 471	427 248	22 223	13 300	12 474	7 365	616
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	37 983	35 837	2 146	1 364	1 262	825	186
Percent below poverty level	4.1	4.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.2	13.5
Householder worked in 1989	14 119	12 996	1 123	706	681	413	89
With related children under 18 years	27 312	25 775	1 537	987	937	599	151
With related children under 5 years	14 624	13 716	908	607	573	383	95
Married-couple families	15 313	14 283	1 030	633	549	364	44
Householder worked in 1989	5 828	5 337	491	310	288	171	—
With related children under 18 years	7 943	7 375	568	347	315	204	26
With related children under 5 years	4 440	4 088	352	210	194	136	18
Female householder, no husband present	20 797	19 766	1 031	685	667	441	142
Householder worked in 1989	7 516	6 925	591	385	382	231	89
With related children under 18 years	18 354	17 442	912	613	595	384	125
With related children under 5 years	9 792	9 254	538	386	368	236	77
Unrelated individuals	95 737	91 165	4 572	2 831	2 744	1 831	282
Nonfamily householder	57 776	55 182	2 594	1 614	1 584	1 128	193
65 years and over	28 894	27 490	1 404	845	825	584	87
Persons	204 935	193 834	11 101	7 049	6 649	4 331	960
Percent below poverty level	5.8	6.0	3.9	4.1	4.4	5.9	18.1
Persons under 18 years	50 315	46 968	3 347	2 216	2 067	1 277	416
Related children under 18 years	48 243	45 190	3 053	2 043	1 905	1 204	416
Related children 5 to 17 years	31 954	29 968	1 986	1 299	1 206	730	217
Persons 65 years and over	39 508	37 439	2 069	1 232	1 158	844	141
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	87 501	82 555	4 946	3 203	3 009	1 952	359
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	286 609	271 263	15 346	9 531	8 964	5 808	1 282

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lowrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County, NH	
	Boston-Lowrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Total	Londonderry COP	Tract 143	Tract 171
All housing units	1 650 818	1 535 240	115 578	69 562	62 823	33 383	6 739	3 472	2 093	2 006
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	22 114	19 630	2 484	1 398	1 217	412	181	94	51	15
1985 to 1988	106 241	86 352	19 889	11 987	10 623	4 554	1 364	666	416	321
1980 to 1984	94 668	79 517	15 151	9 030	8 014	3 901	1 016	420	246	362
1970 to 1979	229 920	200 162	29 758	18 225	15 247	7 324	2 978	1 736	789	553
1960 to 1969	217 288	198 886	18 402	10 667	9 963	5 615	704	424	397	202
1950 to 1959	200 937	192 418	8 519	4 411	4 269	2 768	142	50	71	167
1940 to 1949	127 949	123 817	4 132	2 421	2 295	1 542	126	46	27	50
1939 or earlier	651 701	634 458	17 243	11 423	11 195	7 267	228	36	96	336
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	37 711	36 839	872	511	505	420	6	—	—	—
1 bedroom	268 667	257 392	11 275	7 034	6 831	5 102	203	67	28	30
2 bedrooms	485 470	448 784	36 686	21 537	19 544	11 543	1 993	1 195	328	341
3 bedrooms	550 030	506 045	43 985	26 190	23 210	11 198	2 980	1 469	1 152	752
4 bedrooms	239 721	220 455	19 266	12 128	10 702	4 389	1 426	670	479	723
5 or more bedrooms	69 219	65 725	3 494	2 162	2 031	731	131	71	106	160
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	73 385	65 483	7 902	6 160	5 340	3 150	820	665	73	7
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	49 418	45 674	3 744	2 748	2 481	1 428	267	208	58	9
Vacant condominium housing units	13 018	11 581	1 437	1 062	947	554	115	100	4	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 642 174	1 527 065	115 109	69 333	62 619	33 285	6 714	3 464	2 086	2 006
Source of water, public system or private company	1 545 179	1 472 787	72 392	51 619	49 747	32 692	1 872	1 037	648	26
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 280 783	1 223 021	57 762	44 531	43 706	31 527	825	493	803	3
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7 565	7 044	521	253	232	99	21	8	—	7
Owner-occupied housing units	1 941	1 733	208	130	109	33	21	8	—	7
Renter-occupied housing units	4 260	4 186	74	54	54	32	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 547 112	1 440 118	106 994	65 228	58 842	31 051	6 386	3 298	2 034	1 942
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	598 503	572 970	25 533	24 178	24 169	19 750	9	9	638	6
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	31 137	25 017	6 120	3 384	3 103	577	281	172	142	148
Electricity	198 123	181 729	16 394	9 579	7 851	3 542	1 728	1 151	288	133
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	689 345	637 393	51 952	24 128	20 461	6 608	3 667	1 616	735	1 495
All other fuels	25 726	18 867	6 859	3 900	3 199	529	701	350	231	160
No fuel used	4 278	4 142	136	59	59	45	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	228 010	223 561	4 449	3 257	3 172	2 581	85	41	27	24
1	547 476	519 262	28 214	17 953	16 739	10 806	1 214	639	221	335
2	555 154	503 326	51 828	31 405	27 840	13 444	3 565	1 870	1 229	901
3 or more	216 472	193 969	22 503	12 613	11 091	4 220	1 522	748	557	682
Vehicles per household	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	909 209	832 142	77 067	45 381	39 884	17 920	5 497	2 800	1 859	1 810
1989 to March 1990	59 715	53 432	6 283	3 789	3 357	1 516	432	269	135	134
1985 to 1988	209 846	184 050	25 796	15 625	13 409	5 820	2 216	1 103	661	463
1980 to 1984	132 313	118 199	14 114	8 020	6 847	2 695	1 173	579	384	456
1970 to 1979	209 638	191 329	18 309	10 722	9 334	4 059	1 388	735	525	468
1969 or earlier	297 697	285 132	12 565	7 225	6 937	3 830	288	114	154	289
Renter-occupied housing units	637 903	607 976	29 927	19 847	18 958	13 131	889	498	175	132
1989 to March 1990	210 935	198 138	12 797	8 792	8 413	5 552	379	216	113	73
1985 to 1988	223 912	212 469	11 443	7 440	7 015	4 738	425	238	58	36
1980 to 1984	98 157	94 716	3 441	2 127	2 070	1 638	57	36	4	—
1970 to 1979	69 239	67 695	1 544	980	952	801	28	8	—	—
1969 or earlier	35 660	34 958	702	508	508	402	—	—	—	23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	28 331	26 305	2 026	1 422	1 393	1 157	29	5	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	334 168	320 251	13 917	8 449	8 049	5 089	400	167	128	278
Owner-occupied housing units	207 588	197 488	10 100	5 933	5 576	3 177	357	160	128	271
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 420	1 311	109	59	59	15	—	—	—	7
No telephone in unit	3 750	3 598	152	92	92	70	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	99 129	96 917	2 212	1 563	1 545	1 212	18	—	27	17
Complete plumbing facilities	1 540 911	1 434 199	106 712	65 044	58 679	30 986	6 365	3 290	2 034	1 935
1.00 or less persons per room	1 502 665	1 397 318	105 347	64 273	57 982	30 547	6 291	3 240	2 034	1 930
1.01 or more persons per room	38 246	36 881	1 365	771	697	439	74	50	—	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6 201	5 919	282	184	163	65	21	8	—	7
1.00 or less persons per room	5 291	5 024	267	169	148	50	21	8	—	7
1.01 or more persons per room	910	895	15	15	15	15	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	61 809	62 210	57 471	58 798	58 517	55 733	60 839	62 196	62 246	76 792
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 423	31 274	34 441	33 927	33 632	32 143	40 220	41 089	55 734	54 628
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	133 789	128 889	4 900	3 175	3 031	2 169	144	47	14	30
Owner-occupied housing units	30 187	28 146	2 041	1 118	1 028	566	90	28	9	30
Renter-occupied housing units	103 602	100 743	2 859	2 057	2 003	1 603	54	19	5	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
All housing units	1 825	2 866	3 359	2 080	1 847	2 338	1 146	2 786	2 329	1 748
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	39	65	5	18	—	11	—	178	9	13
1985 to 1988	238	1 271	549	153	27	43	7	45	183	117
1980 to 1984	136	583	397	21	58	91	79	194	250	15
1970 to 1979	299	671	1 062	220	42	51	156	219	176	332
1960 to 1969	582	213	1 020	154	42	183	84	178	382	341
1950 to 1959	232	16	270	316	103	207	21	232	625	389
1940 to 1949	138	16	8	192	192	288	51	252	219	160
1939 or earlier	161	31	48	1 006	1 383	1 464	748	1 488	485	381
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	6	—	—	29	55	103	55	55	11	16
1 bedroom	65	448	206	252	586	474	660	738	246	41
2 bedrooms	346	1 838	897	587	631	801	309	927	644	353
3 bedrooms	826	448	1 465	757	419	753	99	833	1 153	894
4 bedrooms	529	123	737	285	131	184	23	174	235	406
5 or more bedrooms	53	9	54	170	25	23	—	59	40	38
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	107	750	519	70	—	7	—	—	72	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	21	384	174	21	—	7	11	—	8	—
Vacant condominium housing units	3	126	60	21	—	9	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 825	2 866	3 359	2 074	1 847	2 329	1 139	2 747	2 313	1 735
Source of water, public system or private company	1 796	2 819	3 247	2 032	1 842	2 338	1 146	2 786	2 329	1 741
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 771	2 800	3 138	2 044	1 847	2 330	1 146	2 786	2 313	1 723
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	16	—	—	35	—	24	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	7	—	—	17	—	8	—
Occupied housing units	1 777	2 584	3 239	1 953	1 592	2 124	1 000	2 498	2 223	1 698
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 236	2 192	2 147	1 103	1 012	1 473	606	1 595	1 399	1 047
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	21	56	131	—	39	27	34	84	11	11
Electricity	97	187	434	72	166	98	139	231	143	87
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	405	130	474	750	345	526	213	564	646	512
All other fuels	18	6	53	28	7	—	8	15	24	41
No fuel used	—	13	—	—	23	—	—	9	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	56	110	155	67	285	362	441	573	215	79
1	358	1 014	796	654	818	921	398	1 174	745	445
2	956	1 238	1 691	933	383	640	147	586	981	855
3 or more	407	222	597	299	106	201	14	165	282	319
Vehicles per household	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.2	1.3	.7	1.2	1.6	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 516	1 081	2 537	1 281	333	799	68	614	1 380	1 411
1989 to March 1990	177	245	242	126	6	34	—	14	83	25
1985 to 1988	439	633	849	248	55	144	10	117	236	327
1980 to 1984	176	102	361	222	47	71	8	116	199	121
1970 to 1979	388	71	657	310	70	142	—	84	248	499
1969 or earlier	336	30	428	375	155	408	50	283	614	439
Renter-occupied housing units	261	1 503	702	672	1 259	1 325	932	1 884	843	287
1989 to March 1990	91	723	310	312	584	390	350	759	289	76
1985 to 1988	130	626	265	176	402	509	240	661	335	123
1980 to 1984	8	105	127	95	147	285	128	239	166	22
1970 to 1979	14	49	—	59	53	93	171	131	16	24
1969 or earlier	18	—	—	30	73	48	43	94	37	42
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	4	16	14	79	249	206	114	347	46	14
Householder 65 years and over	294	84	498	435	185	432	449	485	568	406
Owner-occupied housing units	228	40	327	393	102	256	41	234	426	358
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	8
No telephone in unit	4	—	—	5	3	—	38	10	—	6
No vehicle available	52	9	131	39	66	163	268	198	112	37
Complete plumbing facilities	1 777	2 584	3 239	1 937	1 592	2 124	983	2 498	2 215	1 690
1.00 or less persons per room	1 764	2 545	3 224	1 937	1 529	2 082	983	2 399	2 169	1 690
1.01 or more persons per room	13	39	15	—	63	42	—	99	46	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	16	—	—	17	—	8	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	9	—	—	17	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	8	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	58 754	52 733	61 793	68 394	37 044	37 958	27 077	33 408	39 902	57 162
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 395	37 453	35 795	27 962	26 927	24 728	20 467	24 479	32 652	38 004
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	53	70	190	107	290	271	203	465	207	66
Owner-occupied housing units	42	10	100	17	35	35	—	81	86	35
Renter-occupied housing units	11	60	90	90	255	236	203	384	121	31

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH—Con.					
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 143 (pt.) Tract 171 (pt.)
All housing units	3 612	1 626	1 417	3 359	1 045	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	—	39	—	21	14	—
1985 to 1988	397	613	76	726	109	—
1980 to 1984	680	178	148	979	92	—
1970 to 1979	1 981	341	457	908	409	—
1960 to 1969	502	344	647	579	364	—
1950 to 1959	52	86	80	106	33	—
1940 to 1949	—	13	5	8	—	—
1939 or earlier	—	12	4	32	24	—
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	70	—	—	20	—	—
1 bedroom	1 123	24	—	130	109	—
2 bedrooms	2 177	258	63	1 180	532	—
3 bedrooms	233	610	849	1 511	348	—
4 bedrooms	9	641	424	435	53	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	93	81	83	3	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS						
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	679	249	49	577	71	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	545	58	—	182	17	—
Vacant condominium housing units	204	85	—	40	6	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	3 612	1 626	1 417	3 359	1 037	—
Source of water, public system or private company	3 612	1 591	1 378	3 062	973	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 612	1 556	1 269	2 854	338	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	8	—	8	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	8	—	8	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	3 147	1 531	1 405	3 253	1 027	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	1 193	1 337	1 153	2 011	246	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	44	14	6	49	50	—
Electricity	1 216	44	45	483	100	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	676	136	132	496	603	—
All other fuels	18	—	69	214	28	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	142	6	11	36	43	—
1	1 732	230	189	864	468	—
2	1 130	870	792	1 820	422	—
3 or more	143	425	413	533	94	—
Vehicles per household	1.4	2.2	2.3	1.9	1.6	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	718	1 436	1 334	2 480	932	—
1989 to March 1990	83	131	128	170	52	—
1985 to 1988	404	632	346	1 040	340	—
1980 to 1984	190	190	180	611	101	—
1970 to 1979	41	304	466	467	312	—
1969 or earlier	—	179	214	192	127	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2 429	95	71	773	95	—
1989 to March 1990	1 134	58	58	386	32	—
1985 to 1988	908	20	13	321	9	—
1980 to 1984	222	—	—	45	49	—
1970 to 1979	165	9	—	12	5	—
1969 or earlier	—	8	—	9	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	45	6	—	—	17	—
Householder 65 years and over	492	91	70	263	337	—
Owner-occupied housing units	122	91	70	211	278	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	65	6	5	28	33	—
Complete plumbing facilities	3 147	1 531	1 397	3 253	1 019	—
1.00 or less persons per room	3 102	1 525	1 383	3 199	1 016	—
1.01 or more persons per room	45	6	14	54	3	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	8	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	8	—	8	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 326	77 099	60 244	61 269	35 853	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 687	81 286	38 150	45 325	24 973	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	92	17	15	66	57	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	17	15	41	52	—
Renter-occupied housing units	92	—	—	25	5	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH								
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 131	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 152
All housing units	1 973	2 960	1 969	1 845	2 248	3 591	2 093	1 469	1 710
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	167	26	62	137	53	83	51	14	22
1985 to 1988	604	401	332	272	1 038	828	416	159	250
1980 to 1984	327	584	422	193	440	371	246	166	143
1970 to 1979	489	297	763	807	124	1 287	789	443	685
1960 to 1969	237	604	176	211	215	828	397	344	342
1950 to 1959	49	302	86	119	152	80	71	45	56
1940 to 1949	27	229	52	26	82	17	27	16	77
1939 or earlier	73	517	76	80	144	97	96	282	135
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	13	14	7	7	—	4	—	—	—
1 bedroom	40	340	26	76	247	11	28	11	71
2 bedrooms	470	1 124	483	369	1 385	737	328	281	275
3 bedrooms	995	1 078	912	996	452	1 706	1 152	359	686
4 bedrooms	360	374	481	328	121	1 008	479	649	553
5 or more bedrooms	95	30	60	69	43	125	106	169	125
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	322	236	100	—	582	405	73	81	27
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	61	242	18	—	444	86	58	—	13
Vacant condominium housing units	31	49	—	20	238	24	4	4	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 969	2 953	1 969	1 837	2 233	3 576	2 086	1 469	1 705
Source of water, public system or private company	833	2 867	768	947	2 168	2 769	1 648	339	160
Sewage disposal, public sewer	726	2 640	289	149	2 189	1 464	803	19	36
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10	10	—	—	8	4	—	—	13
Owner-occupied housing units	6	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Occupied housing units	1 884	2 838	1 908	1 725	1 945	3 481	2 034	1 430	1 558
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	542	1 651	263	—	461	545	638	—	113
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	176	67	165	131	19	348	142	73	223
Electricity	299	457	250	358	711	576	288	150	116
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	605	579	1 070	977	689	1 567	735	1 098	904
All other fuels	262	84	160	259	65	445	231	109	202
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	31	98	19	19	17	32	27	7	14
1	306	818	363	299	641	521	221	195	221
2	1 117	1 416	964	909	1 014	1 949	1 229	783	856
3 or more	430	506	562	498	273	979	557	445	467
Vehicles per household	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 536	1 812	1 619	1 482	1 075	3 239	1 859	1 323	1 395
1989 to March 1990	228	92	198	150	52	295	135	77	95
1985 to 1988	587	569	532	410	558	1 252	661	378	414
1980 to 1984	220	262	357	310	180	546	384	302	288
1970 to 1979	350	323	408	463	81	917	525	382	456
1969 or earlier	151	566	124	149	204	229	154	184	142
Renter-occupied housing units	348	1 026	289	243	870	242	175	107	163
1989 to March 1990	175	392	126	117	498	148	113	48	84
1985 to 1988	148	507	100	80	318	70	58	36	64
1980 to 1984	11	106	43	35	54	14	4	23	11
1970 to 1979	11	17	—	11	—	10	—	—	4
1969 or earlier	3	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	30	40	7	12	14	13	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	127	340	180	117	246	134	128	182	131
Owner-occupied housing units	116	273	153	106	104	127	128	182	127
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	51	6	—	17	9	27	—	14
Complete plumbing facilities	1 874	2 828	1 908	1 725	1 937	3 481	2 034	1 430	1 553
1.00 or less persons per room	1 845	2 752	1 901	1 701	1 937	3 456	2 034	1 430	1 553
1.01 or more persons per room	29	76	7	24	—	25	—	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	5
1.00 or less persons per room	10	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	5
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	61 650	49 320	61 453	55 979	50 239	59 554	62 246	77 833	80 066
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 985	33 549	42 120	32 253	40 707	41 841	55 734	56 773	42 019
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	50	138	37	33	79	77	14	15	37
Owner-occupied housing units	34	53	29	26	29	50	9	15	17
Renter-occupied housing units	16	85	8	7	50	27	5	—	20

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 161	Tract 162	Tract 171 (pt.)	Tract 180	Tract 190 (pt.)	Tract 195 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 37
All housing units	970	3 826	2 006	881	1 285	614	19	2 549
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	6	63	15	30	63	13	—	70
1985 to 1988	141	827	321	208	183	89	—	597
1980 to 1984	143	378	362	105	136	97	8	346
1970 to 1979	161	1 013	553	161	189	162	—	968
1960 to 1969	129	428	202	110	79	46	—	271
1950 to 1959	71	158	167	42	62	41	11	73
1940 to 1949	9	80	50	35	26	—	—	81
1939 or earlier	310	879	336	190	547	166	—	143
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	37	—	—	3	—	—	6
1 bedroom	121	517	30	29	160	22	—	134
2 bedrooms	276	1 379	341	167	304	82	8	870
3 bedrooms	377	1 304	752	444	511	288	11	1 049
4 bedrooms	148	478	723	200	228	183	—	440
5 or more bedrooms	48	111	160	41	79	39	—	50
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	71	252	7	—	34	—	—	261
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	57	65	9	—	—	—	—	64
Vacant condominium housing units	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	47
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	970	3 818	2 006	870	1 264	609	19	2 531
Source of water, public system or private company	769	3 006	26	6	729	20	11	855
Sewage disposal, public sewer	579	2 634	3	7	624	17	11	321
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	8	7	17	39	6	—	8
Owner-occupied housing units	11	—	7	4	24	6	—	8
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	6	7	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	922	3 546	1 942	811	1 185	582	19	2 364
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	25	145	6	10	18	2	—	9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	177	643	148	75	74	65	—	167
Electricity	136	691	133	47	46	51	8	496
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	494	1 848	1 495	556	885	351	11	1 496
All other fuels	90	205	160	123	162	113	—	196
No fuel used	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	43	172	24	4	71	13	—	56
1	254	1 180	335	128	346	105	—	556
2	423	1 602	901	435	539	259	8	1 211
3 or more	202	592	682	244	229	205	11	541
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.8	2.3	3.2	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	570	2 154	1 810	723	832	535	19	1 948
1989 to March 1990	31	207	134	77	33	37	—	160
1985 to 1988	178	882	463	262	282	161	—	795
1980 to 1984	89	337	456	132	162	127	8	402
1970 to 1979	99	357	468	135	192	119	11	470
1969 or earlier	173	371	289	117	163	91	—	121
Renter-occupied housing units	352	1 392	132	88	353	47	—	416
1989 to March 1990	128	739	73	41	168	11	—	182
1985 to 1988	189	524	36	26	95	26	—	192
1980 to 1984	8	85	—	11	26	1	—	32
1970 to 1979	21	37	—	10	26	4	—	10
1969 or earlier	6	7	23	—	38	5	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	7	95	—	10	8	—	—	17
Householder 65 years and over	164	495	278	106	262	70	—	196
Owner-occupied housing units	132	373	271	97	144	66	—	163
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	—	7	5	8	3	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	37	107	17	2	40	6	—	10
Complete plumbing facilities	911	3 546	1 935	801	1 154	576	19	2 356
1.00 or less persons per room	887	3 507	1 930	801	1 127	574	19	2 328
1.01 or more persons per room	24	39	5	—	27	2	—	28
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	—	7	10	31	6	—	8
1.00 or less persons per room	11	—	7	10	31	6	—	8
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 094	50 056	76 792	59 451	51 458	59 596	57 763	60 724
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 027	31 394	54 628	39 009	28 784	37 607	—	37 199
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	79	144	30	21	70	38	—	99
Owner-occupied housing units	37	55	30	15	32	31	—	64
Renter-occupied housing units	42	89	—	6	38	7	—	35

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Londonderry CDP, Rockingham County, NH				Remainder of Rockingham County, NH			
	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 39	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 38
All housing units.....	19	8	1 167	2 278	12	—	1 382	1 873
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	9	85	—	—	61	26
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	312	354	—	—	285	413
1980 to 1984.....	8	—	194	218	7	—	152	437
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	506	1 230	5	—	462	775
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	106	318	—	—	165	115
1950 to 1959.....	11	8	7	24	—	—	66	26
1940 to 1949.....	—	—	9	37	—	—	72	8
1939 or earlier.....	—	—	24	12	—	—	119	73
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
1 bedroom.....	—	—	16	51	—	—	118	18
2 bedrooms.....	8	—	358	829	—	—	512	286
3 bedrooms.....	11	—	491	967	5	—	558	948
4 bedrooms.....	—	8	281	381	7	—	159	590
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	21	50	—	—	29	31
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	261	404	—	—	—	155
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	64	144	—	—	—	59
Vocont condominium housing units.....	—	—	32	68	—	—	15	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	19	8	1 159	2 278	12	—	1 372	1 866
Source of water, public system or private company.....	11	8	330	688	7	—	525	303
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	11	—	59	423	—	—	262	70
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	13
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	13
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	19	8	1 104	2 167	12	—	1 260	1 816
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	115	57	5	—	52	—
Electricity.....	8	—	338	805	—	—	158	52
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	11	8	561	1 036	—	—	935	419
All other fuels.....	—	—	81	269	7	—	115	1 116
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	229
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	—	—	20	21	—	—	36	8
1.....	—	—	227	412	—	—	329	246
2.....	8	8	583	1 271	7	—	628	1 060
3 or more.....	11	—	274	463	5	—	267	502
Vehicles per household.....	3.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.4	—	2.0	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	19	8	955	1 818	12	—	993	1 692
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	102	167	—	—	58	105
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	365	738	5	—	430	678
1980 to 1984.....	8	—	218	353	7	—	184	403
1970 to 1979.....	11	—	230	494	—	—	240	413
1969 or earlier.....	—	8	40	66	—	—	81	93
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	149	349	—	—	267	124
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	60	156	—	—	122	41
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	74	164	—	—	118	69
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	15	21	—	—	17	4
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	10	10
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	5	—	—	17	7
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	8	78	81	—	—	118	115
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	8	71	81	—	—	92	105
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	8
Complete plumbing facilities.....	19	8	1 096	2 167	12	—	1 260	1 803
1.00 or less persons per room.....	19	8	1 076	2 137	12	—	1 252	1 787
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	20	30	—	—	8	16
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	13
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	13
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	57 763	63 405	67 168	59 625	52 124	—	54 527	62 359
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	—	44 908	39 459	—	—	32 897	52 496
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	14	33	—	—	85	12
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	14	14	—	—	50	12
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	19	—	—	35	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Rockingham County (pt.), NH		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Hillsborough County, NH	
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Total	Londonberry COP	Tract 143	Tract 171
Specified owner-occupied housing units	684 210	623 538	60 672	35 989	31 680	13 884	4 309	2 171	1 621	1 451
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	491 879	441 903	49 976	29 774	25 779	10 606	3 995	2 043	1 480	1 186
Less than \$300	3 127	2 940	187	57	30	12	27	17	—	5
\$300 to \$399	14 340	13 689	651	341	341	192	—	—	—	8
\$400 to \$499	28 018	26 544	1 474	854	833	536	21	17	35	6
\$500 to \$599	33 378	30 941	2 437	1 284	1 203	608	81	36	71	23
\$600 to \$799	66 232	60 397	5 835	3 194	2 872	1 294	322	149	211	137
\$800 to \$999	67 562	60 449	7 113	4 304	3 794	1 643	510	247	237	103
\$1,000 to \$1,499	154 834	134 405	20 429	12 733	10 880	4 507	1 853	981	620	354
\$1,500 to \$1,999	75 498	66 912	8 586	5 205	4 302	1 381	903	445	269	283
\$2,000 or more	48 890	45 626	3 264	1 802	1 524	433	278	151	37	267
Median (dollars)	1 101	1 090	1 172	1 189	1 173	1 109	1 286	1 273	1 159	1 443
Not mortgaged	192 331	181 635	10 696	6 215	5 901	3 278	314	128	141	265
Less than \$100	490	451	39	11	11	8	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7 265	6 797	468	201	191	107	10	—	9	6
\$200 to \$299	61 775	59 280	2 495	1 409	1 357	915	52	12	32	13
\$300 to \$399	70 917	66 595	4 322	2 393	2 327	1 387	66	7	49	78
\$400 to \$499	29 203	27 150	2 053	1 277	1 170	574	107	63	42	45
\$500 or more	22 681	21 362	1 319	924	845	287	79	46	9	123
Median (dollars)	333	332	353	361	359	338	418	450	376	475
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	80 781	75 591	5 190	2 922	2 758	1 552	164	78	45	124
Less than 20 percent	8 341	7 932	409	197	181	96	16	—	9	—
20 to 24 percent	9 898	9 281	617	379	379	268	—	—	8	25
25 to 29 percent	8 635	8 173	462	269	260	162	9	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent	7 232	6 916	316	185	185	116	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more	42 743	39 582	3 161	1 770	1 648	847	122	70	28	77
Not computed	3 932	3 707	225	122	105	63	17	8	—	—
Median	38.5	38.2	45.5	45.4	44.7	39.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	44.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	96 368	88 523	7 845	4 199	3 778	1 831	421	162	132	140
Less than 20 percent	42 531	40 079	2 452	1 278	1 203	741	75	31	47	32
20 to 24 percent	11 429	10 560	869	470	430	212	40	12	—	15
25 to 29 percent	7 963	7 293	670	344	319	106	25	—	26	19
30 to 34 percent	6 819	6 165	654	331	305	126	26	—	9	19
35 percent or more	27 598	24 398	3 200	1 776	1 521	646	255	119	50	55
Not computed	28	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.5	22.0	29.5	30.1	29.0	24.1	39.5	45.3	28.7	31.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	124 752	111 689	13 063	7 764	6 803	2 890	961	484	363	196
Less than 20 percent	55 786	51 843	3 943	2 285	2 128	1 117	157	95	95	67
20 to 24 percent	14 679	13 082	1 597	937	820	300	117	52	38	38
25 to 29 percent	15 129	13 155	1 974	1 176	1 042	402	134	66	27	14
30 to 34 percent	13 102	11 055	2 047	1 266	1 059	502	207	119	121	11
35 percent or more	26 038	22 536	3 502	2 100	1 754	569	346	152	82	66
Not computed	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.2	21.5	27.5	27.8	27.2	25.3	31.8	31.2	30.9	24.1
\$50,000 or more	382 309	347 735	34 574	21 104	18 341	7 611	2 763	1 447	1 081	991
Less than 20 percent	233 134	216 196	16 938	10 263	9 331	4 268	932	478	550	409
20 to 24 percent	59 149	52 100	7 049	4 414	3 754	1 549	660	369	184	248
25 to 29 percent	43 975	38 586	5 389	3 325	2 693	971	632	310	183	151
30 to 34 percent	24 203	21 115	3 088	1 965	1 594	530	371	186	115	54
35 percent or more	21 757	19 647	2 110	1 137	969	293	168	104	49	129
Not computed	91	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.7	16.3	20.2	20.3	19.8	18.4	23.4	23.3	19.8	21.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	635 092	605 512	29 580	19 597	18 749	13 088	848	484	169	132
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	6 532	6 390	142	102	102	77	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	54 845	53 881	964	685	685	504	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	33 235	32 225	1 010	661	661	567	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	39 494	38 199	1 295	925	925	735	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	57 423	54 276	3 147	1 853	1 806	1 358	47	—	—	6
\$500 to \$599	80 592	75 791	4 801	2 919	2 834	2 111	85	50	16	—
\$600 to \$749	140 168	132 050	8 118	5 456	5 210	3 951	246	127	10	16
\$750 to \$999	139 768	133 474	6 294	4 362	4 113	2 544	249	185	57	34
\$1,000 or more	67 396	64 259	3 137	2 264	2 062	1 073	202	103	76	49
No cash rent	15 639	14 967	672	370	351	168	19	19	10	27
Median (dollars)	641	640	658	668	665	645	787	825	985	974
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	138 019	134 298	3 721	2 626	2 559	2 048	67	19	5	8
Less than 20 percent	5 902	5 841	61	55	55	48	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	12 637	12 448	189	128	128	95	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	15 989	15 673	316	196	196	138	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8 936	8 643	293	209	209	149	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	78 064	75 697	2 367	1 675	1 617	1 305	58	19	5	8
Not computed	16 491	15 996	495	363	354	313	9	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	106 026	101 801	4 225	2 898	2 842	2 161	56	35	—	—
Less than 20 percent	9 200	9 013	187	135	135	110	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7 843	7 739	104	89	89	68	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10 243	9 790	453	287	287	230	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9 689	9 216	473	353	353	244	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	66 200	63 281	2 919	1 983	1 927	1 490	56	35	—	—
Not computed	2 851	2 762	89	51	51	19	—	—	—	—
Median	43.1	43.7	43.7	43.7	43.4	42.9	50.0+	49.2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	159 079	150 399	8 680	5 344	5 187	3 487	157	111	34	30
Less than 20 percent	24 612	23 648	964	510	510	405	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	27 073	25 107	1 966	1 149	1 113	819	36	23	—	—
25 to 29 percent	32 575	30 448	2 127	1 278	1 260	869	18	8	10	—
30 to 34 percent	26 250	24 947	1 303	839	784	482	55	47	—	—
35 percent or more	44 243	42 125	2 118	1 461	1 417	884	44	29	14	17
Not computed	4 326	4 124	202	107	103	28	4	4	10	13
Median	28.9	29.0	28.1	28.8	28.6	27.9	32.0	32.4	36.3	50.0+
\$35,000 or more	231 968	219 014	12 954	8 729	8 161	5 392	568	319	130	94
Less than 20 percent	134 773	127 639	7 134	4 583	4 388	3 098	195	91	62	48
20 to 24 percent	51 465	48 089	3 376	2 356	2 184	1 375	172	94	41	24
25 to 29 percent	23 927	22 642	1 285	997	914	507	83	51	14	8
30 to 34 percent	10 768	10 130	638	460	370	231	90	68	8	—
35 percent or more	6 114	5 766	348	248	235	164	13	—	5	—
Not computed	4 921	4 748	173	85	70	17	15	15	—	14
Median	18.4	18.4	19.1	19.5	19.4	18.9	22.4	23.2	20.4	18.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH									
	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 409	596	2 288	1 090	163	482	36	345	1 152	1 301
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage-----	1 092	549	1 903	675	67	260	8	170	632	829
Less than \$300-----	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399-----	41	8	57	6	6	6	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	54	25	79	42	—	41	—	—	—	21
\$500 to \$599-----	49	9	102	33	5	17	—	14	51	74
\$600 to \$799-----	105	40	202	111	10	45	—	25	54	59
\$800 to \$999-----	148	99	203	114	5	56	—	49	89	141
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	487	296	846	244	41	95	8	34	172	155
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	158	62	327	96	—	—	—	48	228	269
\$2,000 or more-----	43	10	87	29	—	—	—	—	38	104
Median (dollars)-----	1 131	1 171	1 164	1 045	1 125	929	1 125	794	900	940
Not mortgaged-----	317	47	385	415	96	222	28	175	520	472
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	—	—	14	6	5	28	—	8	16	—
\$200 to \$299-----	62	—	71	115	58	65	23	102	190	103
\$300 to \$399-----	155	47	197	113	28	81	5	65	269	182
\$400 to \$499-----	80	—	79	107	5	23	—	—	45	114
\$500 or more-----	20	—	24	74	—	17	—	—	—	73
Median (dollars)-----	366	368	352	381	250	318	259	282	314	367
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000-----	154	49	195	118	54	125	17	113	246	183
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	21	6	10	16	6	9	15	—
20 to 24 percent-----	30	8	37	22	9	29	6	8	42	40
25 to 29 percent-----	5	—	—	—	—	24	—	18	32	33
30 to 34 percent-----	27	12	26	6	—	—	5	—	28	12
35 percent or more-----	87	29	92	76	35	56	—	56	129	89
Not computed-----	5	—	19	8	—	—	—	22	—	9
Median-----	43.0	50.0+	35.9	50.0+	41.8	28.6	22.1	40.2	37.7	35.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	196	38	264	234	46	82	14	78	234	207
Less than 20 percent-----	97	—	35	146	35	59	6	30	127	82
20 to 24 percent-----	21	8	53	9	6	—	—	18	18	41
25 to 29 percent-----	12	7	9	—	—	8	—	7	9	6
30 to 34 percent-----	6	—	14	25	—	7	—	16	—	16
35 percent or more-----	60	23	153	54	5	8	8	7	80	62
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	20.2	37.9	38.3	18.3	13.8	17.4	50.0+	22.5	18.9	22.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	231	157	417	247	14	137	5	93	332	259
Less than 20 percent-----	80	32	134	106	5	72	5	41	199	141
20 to 24 percent-----	12	26	64	9	3	28	—	35	30	7
25 to 29 percent-----	27	18	72	30	—	8	—	17	26	26
30 to 34 percent-----	54	48	39	46	—	29	—	—	43	48
35 percent or more-----	58	33	108	56	6	—	—	—	34	37
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	29.4	30.3	25.7	26.4	23.3	19.5	10.0-	20.8	15.3	17.9
\$50,000 or more-----	828	352	1 412	491	49	138	—	61	340	652
Less than 20 percent-----	467	121	799	325	29	111	—	30	205	449
20 to 24 percent-----	140	156	251	94	9	19	—	25	55	91
25 to 29 percent-----	123	46	202	48	5	8	—	6	44	76
30 to 34 percent-----	68	8	102	19	6	—	—	—	8	30
35 percent or more-----	30	21	58	5	—	—	—	—	28	6
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.3	21.8	18.3	14.0	16.8	11.8	—	20.1	16.9	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	261	1 495	685	672	1 259	1 325	932	1 884	843	287
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100-----	—	—	9	—	8	31	20	—	—	9
\$100 to \$199-----	—	—	45	24	47	90	137	64	66	—
\$200 to \$299-----	—	16	31	—	65	102	140	131	56	3
\$300 to \$399-----	12	54	—	36	100	160	67	231	33	16
\$400 to \$499-----	11	71	—	76	333	191	143	334	66	17
\$500 to \$599-----	56	68	149	138	274	254	157	401	85	32
\$600 to \$749-----	59	873	159	193	265	281	87	512	250	71
\$750 to \$999-----	64	332	154	146	94	173	117	178	111	66
\$1,000 or more-----	53	72	129	33	46	32	58	15	95	13
No cash rent-----	6	9	9	26	27	11	6	18	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	721	716	694	641	521	526	463	551	684	750
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000-----	37	79	130	119	260	244	375	443	160	35
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	9	—	8	27	—	—	—	4
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	9	—	—	—	50	16	14	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	9	—	8	10	71	9	14	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	17	—	15	34	25	16	37	—
35 percent or more-----	37	57	46	88	178	142	163	380	84	19
Not computed-----	—	22	40	31	51	31	66	22	11	12
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.0	50.0+	43.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	41	147	108	108	285	303	192	439	107	13
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	14	43	24	23	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	9	12	32	10	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	10	8	25	66	12	21	18	35	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	31	—	12	48	31	30	67	—	—
35 percent or more-----	41	106	91	65	157	208	105	299	62	9
Not computed-----	—	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median-----	50.0+	45.8	50.0+	43.2	39.0	38.8	36.8	40.2	42.7	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	70	476	117	216	371	436	199	463	153	85
Less than 20 percent-----	—	15	—	29	106	104	26	87	13	8
20 to 24 percent-----	20	106	24	44	111	99	60	158	18	15
25 to 29 percent-----	27	150	13	39	74	122	48	122	24	6
30 to 34 percent-----	5	80	31	47	44	54	21	36	39	15
35 percent or more-----	12	125	49	54	36	57	44	60	59	41
Not computed-----	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	27.2	28.9	33.5	29.3	23.6	25.6	26.4	24.6	32.8	34.5
\$35,000 or more-----	113	793	330	229	343	342	166	539	423	154
Less than 20 percent-----	52	441	168	93	273	226	102	388	205	71
20 to 24 percent-----	29	261	93	64	57	77	23	108	141	50
25 to 29 percent-----	20	58	48	55	7	25	25	34	21	19
30 to 34 percent-----	12	18	6	7	—	8	—	—	39	5
35 percent or more-----	—	15	15	7	6	6	16	—	17	4
Not computed-----	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	9	—	5
Median-----	20.8	19.2	19.8	21.6	15.8	18.0	18.3	17.9	20.2	20.3

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH—Con.					
	Tract 111	Tract 112	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 143 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	70	1 303	1 257	2 035	357	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage -----	58	1 142	1 156	1 804	261	—
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	12	26	9	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	27	70	54	5	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	—	61	107	53	34	—
\$600 to \$799 -----	—	105	169	188	40	—
\$800 to \$999 -----	11	123	211	253	59	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	37	404	479	931	94	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	10	206	88	277	15	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	216	15	22	5	—
Median (dollars) -----	1 122	1 354	1 004	1 185	927	—
Not mortgaged -----	12	161	101	231	96	—
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—	14	16	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	12	11	21	76	6	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	41	39	97	68	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	49	30	36	6	—
\$500 or more -----	—	60	11	8	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	275	467	357	324	327	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000 -----	12	67	60	120	39	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	13	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	11	6	20	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	12	—	4	25	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	56	50	75	17	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	27.5	50.0+	50.0+	41.8	28.6	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	—	107	128	149	54	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	13	28	54	29	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	20	12	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	18	17	13	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	23	10	9	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	51	60	63	12	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	—	34.5	33.0	29.3	19.5	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	39	140	251	438	130	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	34	79	136	53	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	36	20	22	8	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	13	67	62	25	—
30 to 34 percent -----	11	24	41	100	19	—
35 percent or more -----	17	33	44	118	25	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	33.9	25.0	27.0	29.9	25.8	—
\$50,000 or more -----	19	989	818	1 328	134	—
Less than 20 percent -----	9	488	518	639	78	—
20 to 24 percent -----	10	216	168	296	19	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	95	83	214	21	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	113	43	122	11	—
35 percent or more -----	—	77	6	57	5	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	20.2	20.2	17.4	20.4	15.0	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	2 429	95	71	755	95	—
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	17	—	—	3	11	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	10	—	—	—	13	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	9	—	—	17	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	100	—	—	16	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	356	—	—	128	13	—
\$600 to \$749 -----	934	—	7	324	16	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	803	4	22	130	6	—
\$1,000 or more -----	201	74	42	141	16	—
No cash rent -----	8	8	—	13	3	—
Median (dollars) -----	727	1 412	1 155	678	531	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000 -----	133	—	—	22	11	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent -----	17	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more -----	111	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	5	—	—	22	—	—
Median -----	50.0+	—	—	—	24.6	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	269	—	—	107	42	—
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent -----	20	—	—	—	15	—
30 to 34 percent -----	18	—	—	7	—	—
35 percent or more -----	231	—	—	100	16	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	49.0	—	—	48.2	28.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	742	12	31	96	20	—
Less than 20 percent -----	10	—	—	3	4	—
20 to 24 percent -----	146	—	—	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	212	—	—	24	8	—
30 to 34 percent -----	110	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	256	4	31	51	5	—
Not computed -----	8	8	—	—	3	—
Median -----	30.0	45.0	45.0	35.7	27.8	—
\$35,000 or more -----	1 285	83	40	530	22	—
Less than 20 percent -----	695	45	—	334	5	—
20 to 24 percent -----	341	6	—	114	11	—
25 to 29 percent -----	156	17	16	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent -----	83	—	24	29	—	—
35 percent or more -----	10	15	—	53	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.4	18.9	30.8	17.9	22.7	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH								
	Tract 121	Tract 122	Tract 123	Tract 131	Tract 141	Tract 142	Tract 143 (pt.)	Tract 151 (pt.)	Tract 152
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 292	1 429	1 304	1 244	780	2 963	1 621	1 088	1 139
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	1 134	1 025	1 159	1 131	644	2 732	1 480	921	956
Less than \$300	5	17	22	—	33	27	—	13	—
\$300 to \$399	13	43	13	—	28	33	35	6	12
\$400 to \$499	32	58	34	31	23	167	71	20	5
\$500 to \$599	90	86	149	81	28	332	211	96	105
\$600 to \$799	105	251	99	178	126	401	237	94	99
\$800 to \$999	486	427	505	558	353	1 221	620	297	380
\$1,000 to \$1,499	329	134	270	239	39	446	269	196	205
\$1,500 to \$1,999	74	9	67	44	14	100	37	199	150
\$2,000 or more	1 346	1 057	1 280	1 308	1 089	1 157	1 159	1 378	1 341
Median (dollars)	158	404	145	113	136	231	141	167	183
Not mortgaged	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	8	32	6	—	—	—	9	—	11
\$100 to \$199	22	89	17	6	14	65	32	11	12
\$200 to \$299	50	142	73	23	87	95	49	14	48
\$300 to \$399	64	98	25	60	35	45	42	39	38
\$400 to \$499	14	43	24	24	—	26	9	103	74
\$500 or more	399	354	376	434	363	357	376	500+	469
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	76	150	95	53	47	126	45	60	56
Less than 20 percent	15	33	6	—	6	—	9	11	—
20 to 24 percent	—	23	13	—	8	3	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	6	6	—	17	25	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	6	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	46	81	64	46	16	70	28	49	49
Not computed	—	—	—	7	—	20	—	—	7
Median	47.3	37.0	50.0+	50.0+	27.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	134	180	132	122	119	260	132	71	110
Less than 20 percent	28	93	14	11	20	59	47	8	25
20 to 24 percent	13	37	17	6	25	24	—	9	15
25 to 29 percent	8	6	18	33	—	19	26	15	12
30 to 34 percent	11	21	6	—	—	37	9	14	34
35 percent or more	74	23	77	72	74	121	50	25	24
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	37.3	19.8	38.7	42.6	37.9	33.8	28.7	31.3	30.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	239	384	263	339	252	664	363	202	169
Less than 20 percent	31	150	82	50	73	97	95	36	39
20 to 24 percent	43	30	22	44	16	131	38	39	28
25 to 29 percent	26	87	52	63	48	147	27	30	20
30 to 34 percent	45	22	24	50	54	83	121	18	36
35 percent or more	94	95	83	132	61	206	82	79	46
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	32.2	25.7	27.6	31.3	28.9	28.5	30.9	29.3	29.4
\$50,000 or more	843	715	814	730	362	1 913	1 081	755	804
Less than 20 percent	363	382	336	310	177	959	550	388	429
20 to 24 percent	141	155	141	148	111	360	184	155	155
25 to 29 percent	172	81	167	140	56	306	183	83	92
30 to 34 percent	128	11	111	74	9	194	115	81	76
35 percent or more	39	46	59	58	9	94	49	48	52
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.1	19.2	22.5	21.9	20.2	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	326	1 009	289	238	852	220	169	101	150
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	52	—	7	15	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	14	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	38	14	19	17	6	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	22	107	19	22	17	7	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	16	139	28	46	57	13	16	7	10
\$600 to \$749	20	232	38	87	256	8	10	17	30
\$750 to \$999	155	323	106	24	314	76	57	7	51
\$1,000 or more	96	92	68	33	139	106	76	70	52
No cash rent	17	12	16	—	12	4	10	—	7
Median (dollars)	906	679	838	633	776	993	985	1 279	904
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	14	124	7	7	45	23	5	—	14
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	13	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	5	77	7	—	31	23	5	—	12
Not computed	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	27.5	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	16	114	18	37	151	21	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	6	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	32	—	21	12	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	76	13	16	111	17	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	5	—	—	4	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	44.5	39.6	34.4	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	102	287	92	114	170	73	34	21	41
Less than 20 percent	—	39	13	6	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	29	47	—	28	33	4	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	24	62	7	27	40	7	10	17	23
30 to 34 percent	10	41	6	26	18	13	—	6	6
35 percent or more	31	86	55	27	67	49	14	4	12
Not computed	8	12	11	—	12	—	10	—	—
Median	28.8	29.2	42.0	29.3	31.7	37.0	36.3	28.1	29.5
\$35,000 or more	194	484	172	80	486	103	130	80	95
Less than 20 percent	38	215	89	39	230	53	62	29	29
20 to 24 percent	60	151	32	16	187	31	41	20	36
25 to 29 percent	60	83	33	18	51	19	14	4	19
30 to 34 percent	25	26	18	7	8	—	8	21	6
35 percent or more	11	9	—	—	10	—	5	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median	24.9	20.9	19.8	20.3	20.3	19.8	20.4	22.7	22.2

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hillsborough County, NH—Con.						Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Rockingham County, NH	
	Tract 161	Tract 162	Tract 171 (pt.)	Tract 180	Tract 190 (pt.)	Tract 195 (pt.)	Tract 34	Tract 37
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	449	1 492	1 451	586	591	367	8	1 438
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	340	1 191	1 186	499	475	300	8	1 277
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	5	—	8	—	8	19
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	8	8	3	8	5	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	35	33	6	4	36	—	—	7
\$500 to \$599 -----	11	56	23	16	43	5	—	43
\$600 to \$799 -----	41	106	137	38	51	27	—	92
\$800 to \$999 -----	69	156	103	77	94	62	—	173
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	168	520	354	195	183	106	—	563
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	13	272	283	132	47	47	—	295
\$2,000 or more -----	3	40	267	34	5	48	—	85
Median (dollars) -----	1 055	1 211	1 443	1 285	992	1 202	275	1 234
Not mortgaged -----	109	301	265	87	116	67	—	161
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	10	—	6	—	—	2	—	10
\$200 to \$299 -----	25	65	13	15	53	3	—	16
\$300 to \$399 -----	31	153	78	26	44	27	—	31
\$400 to \$499 -----	13	55	45	19	8	10	—	60
\$500 or more -----	30	28	123	27	8	25	—	44
Median (dollars) -----	364	357	475	408	320	425	—	435
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	74	157	124	29	72	42	—	77
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	10
20 to 24 percent -----	—	27	25	—	—	4	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	11	—	15	4	6	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent -----	—	17	7	6	8	3	—	—
35 percent or more -----	63	113	77	13	55	31	—	49
Not computed -----	—	—	—	6	—	2	—	9
Median -----	50.0+	49.9	44.5	38.8	50.0+	43.3	—	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	99	194	140	80	134	40	—	141
Less than 20 percent -----	19	56	32	15	31	4	—	35
20 to 24 percent -----	16	—	15	14	27	—	—	22
25 to 29 percent -----	20	16	19	11	8	2	—	6
30 to 34 percent -----	6	9	19	2	11	—	—	19
35 percent or more -----	38	113	55	38	57	34	—	59
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	28.6	37.6	31.1	30.0	30.5	48.8	—	32.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	83	435	196	114	113	97	—	338
Less than 20 percent -----	21	147	67	31	57	35	—	78
20 to 24 percent -----	6	47	38	18	7	13	—	42
25 to 29 percent -----	7	58	14	12	28	21	—	33
30 to 34 percent -----	4	48	11	18	14	9	—	72
35 percent or more -----	45	135	66	35	7	19	—	113
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	35.4	27.0	24.1	28.3	19.7	25.1	—	31.1
\$50,000 or more -----	193	706	991	363	272	188	8	882
Less than 20 percent -----	97	275	409	143	155	90	8	319
20 to 24 percent -----	38	224	248	71	50	24	—	161
25 to 29 percent -----	38	81	151	86	43	43	—	204
30 to 34 percent -----	17	101	54	27	11	15	—	114
35 percent or more -----	3	25	129	36	13	16	—	84
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	19.9	21.7	21.7	22.7	18.7	20.8	10.0	23.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	345	1 385	132	73	339	33	—	412
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	11	44	—	—	52	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	24	33	—	3	9	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	9	53	6	2	24	2	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	23	196	—	3	26	6	—	39
\$500 to \$599 -----	37	291	—	3	55	5	—	39
\$600 to \$749 -----	67	382	16	3	88	5	—	127
\$750 to \$999 -----	119	242	34	34	24	3	—	100
\$1,000 or more -----	49	104	49	17	31	7	—	96
No cash rent -----	6	29	27	8	30	5	—	11
Median (dollars) -----	746	614	974	886	571	625	—	730
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	63	103	8	9	87	2	—	48
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	6	19	—	—	26	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	12	9	—	—	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	32	75	8	6	31	—	—	39
Not computed -----	13	—	—	3	4	2	—	9
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.0	—	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	11	225	—	—	83	5	—	29
Less than 20 percent -----	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	16	—	—	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	16	—	—	14	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	36	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	4	139	—	—	40	5	—	29
Not computed -----	—	7	—	—	16	—	—	—
Median -----	18.9	44.0	—	—	42.2	50.0+	—	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	157	481	30	30	61	7	—	64
Less than 20 percent -----	8	34	—	—	5	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	18	118	—	—	15	2	—	13
25 to 29 percent -----	16	128	—	2	25	3	—	10
30 to 34 percent -----	43	128	—	—	11	—	—	17
35 percent or more -----	72	73	17	24	—	2	—	20
Not computed -----	—	—	13	4	5	—	—	4
Median -----	34.2	28.5	50.0+	42.5	26.6	27.5	—	32.1
\$35,000 or more -----	114	576	94	34	108	19	—	271
Less than 20 percent -----	74	306	48	14	52	12	—	86
20 to 24 percent -----	21	154	24	6	28	2	—	87
25 to 29 percent -----	13	66	8	6	13	—	—	35
30 to 34 percent -----	6	—	—	2	10	2	—	46
35 percent or more -----	—	28	—	2	—	—	—	10
Not computed -----	—	22	14	4	5	3	—	7
Median -----	17.7	19.3	18.8	20.8	19.8	14.0	—	22.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Londonderry CDP, Rockingham County, NH				Remainder of Rockingham County, NH			
	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 35 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 39	Tract 33 (pt.)	Tract 34 (pt.)	Tract 37 (pt.)	Tract 38
Specified owner-occupied housing units	8	8	805	1 350	12	—	633	1 493
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	8	8	729	1 298	12	—	548	1 392
Less than \$300	8	—	9	—	—	—	10	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	7	10	—	—	—	4
\$500 to \$599	—	—	20	16	—	—	23	22
\$600 to \$799	—	8	51	90	—	—	41	132
\$800 to \$999	—	—	99	148	—	—	74	189
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	352	629	7	—	211	654
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	133	312	5	—	162	291
\$2,000 or more	—	—	58	93	—	—	27	100
Median (dollars)	275	725	1 227	1 305	1 214	—	1 246	1 310
Not mortgaged	—	—	76	52	—	—	85	101
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	7	5	—	—	9	31
\$300 to \$399	—	—	7	—	—	—	24	35
\$400 to \$499	—	—	34	29	—	—	26	18
\$500 or more	—	—	28	18	—	—	16	17
Median (dollars)	—	—	472	436	—	—	398	339
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	—	—	31	47	—	—	46	40
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	31	39	—	—	18	34
Not computed	—	—	—	8	—	—	9	—
Median	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	29.7	50.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	60	102	—	—	81	178
Less than 20 percent	—	—	26	5	—	—	9	35
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	12	—	—	22	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	7
35 percent or more	—	—	34	85	—	—	25	111
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	37.9	46.0	—	—	30.9	38.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	176	308	7	—	162	308
Less than 20 percent	—	—	48	47	—	—	30	32
20 to 24 percent	—	—	33	19	—	—	9	56
25 to 29 percent	—	—	15	51	7	—	18	43
30 to 34 percent	—	—	36	83	—	—	36	52
35 percent or more	—	—	44	108	—	—	69	125
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	27.3	32.2	27.5	—	33.3	32.2
\$50,000 or more	8	8	538	893	5	—	344	967
Less than 20 percent	8	8	185	277	—	—	134	320
20 to 24 percent	—	—	97	272	—	—	64	227
25 to 29 percent	—	—	134	176	—	—	70	252
30 to 34 percent	—	—	58	128	5	—	56	124
35 percent or more	—	—	64	40	—	—	20	44
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.5	24.3	23.1	32.5	—	23.0	23.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	145	339	—	—	267	97
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	4	46	—	—	39	8
\$600 to \$749	—	—	8	119	—	—	35	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	64	121	—	—	119	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	58	45	—	—	36	28
No cash rent	—	—	11	8	—	—	38	61
Median (dollars)	—	—	965	751	—	—	628	1 205
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	19	—	—	48	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	8	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	27	—	—	21	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	8	27	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Median	—	—	50.0+	47.1	—	—	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	23	88	—	—	41	5
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	23	—	—	13	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	9	38	—	—	8	—
35 percent or more	—	—	10	19	—	—	10	5
Not computed	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	35.2	31.7	—	—	28.8	45.0
\$35,000 or more	—	—	114	205	—	—	157	92
Less than 20 percent	—	—	20	71	—	—	66	38
20 to 24 percent	—	—	25	69	—	—	62	16
25 to 29 percent	—	—	25	26	—	—	10	22
30 to 34 percent	—	—	37	31	—	—	9	13
35 percent or more	—	—	7	8	—	—	10	3
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	26.7	22.0	—	—	21.0	22.5

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH			
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Tract 102	Tract 108	Tract 111	Tract 114
Occupied housing units	1 407 928	1 303 459	104 469	63 449	57 132	29 749	2 401	2 364	2 890	3 106
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	15 096	13 274	1 822	1 059	945	302	50	116	—	21
1985 to 1988	88 999	71 313	17 686	10 737	9 466	3 941	1 001	45	334	638
1980 to 1984	82 309	68 328	13 981	8 353	7 384	3 548	540	194	555	935
1970 to 1979	197 524	170 279	27 245	16 737	13 888	6 405	571	173	1 528	826
1960 to 1969	190 643	173 324	17 319	10 137	9 508	5 317	176	157	421	540
1950 to 1959	178 487	170 719	7 768	4 208	4 070	2 614	16	215	52	106
1940 to 1949	107 199	103 581	3 618	2 187	2 068	1 389	16	229	—	8
1939 or earlier	547 671	532 641	15 030	10 031	9 803	6 233	31	1 235	—	32
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	25 925	25 304	621	351	351	281	—	44	50	8
1 bedroom	212 461	203 013	9 448	5 951	5 767	4 255	318	607	898	125
2 bedrooms	397 297	365 856	31 441	18 779	17 016	9 902	1 564	777	1 735	1 040
3 bedrooms	489 423	448 167	41 256	24 627	21 755	10 400	405	729	198	1 438
4 bedrooms	220 896	202 513	18 383	11 698	10 318	4 227	105	163	9	419
5 or more bedrooms	61 926	58 606	3 320	2 043	1 925	684	9	44	—	76
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 403 026	1 298 810	104 216	63 282	56 982	29 681	2 401	2 325	2 890	3 106
Source of water, public system or private company	1 311 700	1 246 861	64 839	46 526	44 822	29 109	2 354	2 364	2 890	2 809
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 066 291	1 015 037	51 254	39 707	38 996	27 961	2 335	2 364	2 890	2 621
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4 309	4 047	262	164	151	53	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	1 748	1 556	192	114	101	25	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	2 561	2 491	70	50	50	28	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	536 440	511 933	24 507	23 221	23 212	18 887	2 015	1 516	1 091	1 903
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	26 626	20 663	5 963	3 296	3 021	536	56	64	38	49
Electricity	171 970	156 122	15 848	9 227	7 533	3 320	187	209	1 119	459
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	645 654	594 420	51 234	23 796	20 158	6 454	130	551	633	488
All other fuels	24 427	17 646	6 781	3 850	3 149	507	—	15	9	207
No fuel used	2 811	2 675	136	59	59	45	13	9	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	178 974	174 695	4 279	3 099	3 014	2 444	84	552	136	36
1	493 811	466 468	27 343	17 336	16 149	10 298	926	1 101	1 607	840
2	526 828	476 192	50 636	30 599	27 076	12 917	1 183	551	1 019	1 713
3 or more	208 315	186 104	22 211	12 415	10 893	4 090	208	160	128	517
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	871 755	795 946	75 809	44 531	39 103	17 421	1 025	614	650	2 407
1989 to March 1990	54 898	48 823	6 075	3 662	3 230	1 443	216	14	83	170
1985 to 1988	198 401	173 237	25 164	15 129	12 965	5 533	615	117	336	982
1980 to 1984	126 032	112 142	13 890	7 905	6 742	2 642	93	116	190	604
1970 to 1979	200 721	182 567	18 154	10 634	9 253	3 997	71	84	41	459
1969 or earlier	291 703	279 177	12 526	7 201	6 913	3 806	30	283	—	192
Renter-occupied housing units	536 173	507 513	28 660	18 918	18 029	12 328	1 376	1 750	2 240	699
1989 to March 1990	171 223	159 076	12 147	8 279	7 900	5 085	668	680	1 030	329
1985 to 1988	189 233	178 274	10 959	7 108	6 683	4 486	583	619	823	304
1980 to 1984	83 229	79 916	3 313	2 048	1 991	1 559	76	231	222	45
1970 to 1979	59 617	58 078	1 539	975	947	796	49	126	165	12
1969 or earlier	32 871	32 169	702	508	508	402	—	94	—	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	18 842	17 010	1 832	1 228	1 199	973	16	295	36	—
Householder 65 years and over	320 241	306 384	13 857	8 410	8 010	5 065	84	485	475	263
Owner-occupied housing units	202 551	192 499	10 052	5 894	5 537	3 153	40	234	105	211
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 298	1 189	109	59	59	15	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	3 353	3 201	152	92	92	70	—	10	—	—
No vehicle available	91 360	89 157	2 203	1 554	1 536	1 212	9	198	65	28
Complete plumbing facilities	1 403 619	1 299 412	104 207	63 285	56 981	29 696	2 401	2 364	2 890	3 106
1.00 or less persons per room	1 384 934	1 281 882	103 052	62 653	56 423	29 378	2 380	2 298	2 877	3 070
1.01 or more persons per room	18 685	17 530	1 155	632	558	318	21	66	13	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4 309	4 047	262	164	151	53	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	4 064	3 817	247	149	136	38	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	245	230	15	15	15	15	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	62 022	62 464	57 379	58 767	58 475	55 737	52 868	33 408	42 365	61 103
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 602	32 494	34 516	34 094	33 792	32 311	37 461	24 380	39 108	45 850
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	101 353	96 673	4 680	2 987	2 843	2 004	57	434	81	66
Owner-occupied housing units	28 161	26 190	1 971	1 055	965	526	10	81	—	41
Renter-occupied housing units	73 192	70 483	2 709	1 932	1 878	1 478	47	353	81	25

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH			
	Boston-Low- rence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hamp- shire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Tract 102	Tract 108	Tract 111	Tract 114
Specified owner-occupied housing units	662 531	602 837	59 694	35 330	31 074	13 502	549	345	42	1 962
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	472 764	423 730	49 034	29 132	25 190	10 235	502	170	30	1 731
Less than \$300	2 940	2 758	182	52	25	12	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	13 945	13 301	644	334	334	185	8	-	-	26
\$400 to \$499	27 154	25 707	1 447	827	806	518	13	14	-	54
\$500 to \$599	32 369	29 987	2 382	1 264	1 183	597	9	25	-	53
\$600 to \$799	64 036	58 239	5 797	3 173	2 851	1 278	40	49	-	188
\$800 to \$999	65 346	58 302	7 044	4 256	3 746	1 618	90	34	11	253
\$1,000 to \$1,499	148 680	128 723	19 957	12 399	10 577	4 292	270	48	9	883
\$1,500 to \$1,999	71 738	63 330	8 408	5 080	4 187	1 324	62	-	10	252
\$2,000 or more	46 556	43 383	3 173	1 747	1 481	411	10	-	-	22
Median (dollars)	1 096	1 085	1 169	1 186	1 170	1 102	1 179	794	1 111	1 173
Not mortgaged	189 767	179 107	10 660	6 198	5 884	3 267	47	175	12	231
Less than \$100	458	419	39	11	11	8	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	7 140	6 672	468	201	191	107	-	8	-	14
\$200 to \$299	61 195	58 700	2 495	1 409	1 357	915	-	102	12	76
\$300 to \$399	70 055	65 746	4 309	2 387	2 321	1 381	47	65	-	97
\$400 to \$499	28 708	26 666	2 042	1 271	1 164	574	-	-	-	36
\$500 or more	22 211	20 904	1 307	919	840	282	-	-	-	8
Median (dollars)	333	331	353	361	359	338	368	282	275	324
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	78 882	73 767	5 115	2 868	2 704	1 507	37	113	12	120
Less than 20 percent	8 201	7 792	409	197	181	96	-	9	-	-
20 to 24 percent	9 802	9 185	617	379	379	268	8	8	-	20
25 to 29 percent	8 581	8 119	462	269	260	162	-	18	12	25
30 to 34 percent	7 131	6 827	304	173	173	104	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	41 407	38 304	3 103	1 733	1 611	819	29	56	-	75
Not computed	3 760	3 540	220	117	100	58	-	22	-	-
Median	38.2	37.8	45.2	45.1	44.4	39.3	50.0+	40.2	27.5	41.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	93 467	85 730	7 737	4 134	3 720	1 808	38	78	-	149
Less than 20 percent	42 043	39 611	2 432	1 265	1 190	728	-	30	-	54
20 to 24 percent	11 103	10 236	867	468	428	212	8	18	-	6
25 to 29 percent	7 700	7 030	670	344	319	106	7	7	-	17
30 to 34 percent	6 540	5 899	641	326	300	126	-	16	-	9
35 percent or more	26 059	22 932	3 127	1 731	1 483	636	23	7	-	63
Not computed	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	22.1	21.6	29.2	29.9	28.8	24.2	37.9	22.5	-	29.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	120 661	107 785	12 876	7 632	6 677	2 815	150	93	11	430
Less than 20 percent	54 638	50 714	3 924	2 272	2 115	1 111	32	41	-	136
20 to 24 percent	14 097	12 505	1 592	937	820	300	26	35	-	22
25 to 29 percent	14 706	12 759	1 947	1 154	1 026	402	18	17	11	62
30 to 34 percent	12 494	10 495	1 999	1 229	1 022	477	48	-	-	100
35 percent or more	24 708	21 294	3 414	2 040	1 694	525	26	-	-	110
Not computed	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	22.0	21.3	27.4	27.6	27.0	24.9	29.7	20.8	27.5	29.6
\$50,000 or more	369 521	335 555	33 966	20 696	17 973	7 372	324	61	19	1 263
Less than 20 percent	226 858	210 109	16 749	10 140	9 208	4 196	111	30	9	627
20 to 24 percent	56 923	50 037	6 886	4 299	3 645	1 476	147	25	10	282
25 to 29 percent	42 027	36 775	5 252	3 218	2 604	903	37	6	-	187
30 to 34 percent	23 018	19 985	3 033	1 958	1 587	523	8	-	-	115
35 percent or more	20 604	18 558	2 046	1 081	929	274	21	-	-	52
Not computed	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	16.6	16.2	20.2	20.2	19.7	18.1	21.7	20.1	20.2	20.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	533 700	505 381	28 319	18 674	17 826	12 285	1 368	1 750	2 240	681
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	4 859	4 717	142	102	102	77	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	43 713	42 756	957	678	678	497	-	57	17	3
\$200 to \$299	26 644	25 691	953	604	604	510	16	108	10	-
\$300 to \$399	32 573	31 318	1 255	890	890	700	54	221	-	-
\$400 to \$499	47 611	44 621	2 990	1 755	1 708	1 278	71	322	100	7
\$500 to \$599	68 045	63 353	4 692	2 829	2 744	2 031	60	383	351	121
\$600 to \$749	118 785	111 222	7 563	5 027	4 781	3 567	779	459	811	290
\$750 to \$999	118 127	112 061	6 066	4 242	3 993	2 443	307	173	752	130
\$1,000 or more	59 067	56 032	3 035	2 183	1 981	1 014	72	9	191	117
No cash rent	14 276	13 610	666	364	345	168	9	18	8	13
Median (dollars)	647	646	657	670	666	644	717	547	729	676
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	108 457	104 866	3 591	2 509	2 442	1 931	66	412	122	22
Less than 20 percent	4 876	4 815	61	55	55	48	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	11 155	10 966	189	128	128	95	-	16	-	-
25 to 29 percent	13 013	12 697	316	196	196	138	-	9	17	-
30 to 34 percent	7 186	6 903	283	199	199	139	-	6	-	-
35 percent or more	60 487	58 196	2 291	1 612	1 554	1 242	57	372	105	-
Not computed	11 740	11 289	451	319	310	269	9	9	-	22
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999	86 264	82 235	4 029	2 769	2 713	2 045	147	432	254	100
Less than 20 percent	6 978	6 804	174	122	122	97	-	16	-	-
20 to 24 percent	6 478	6 374	104	89	89	68	-	32	-	-
25 to 29 percent	8 436	8 003	433	267	267	210	10	18	20	-
30 to 34 percent	8 061	7 612	449	329	329	220	31	67	18	7
35 percent or more	53 679	50 893	2 786	1 917	1 861	1 431	106	299	216	93
Not computed	2 632	2 549	83	45	45	19	-	-	-	-
Median	43.0	43.0	43.6	43.8	43.5	43.0	45.8	40.4	49.8	47.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	133 645	125 316	8 329	5 056	4 899	3 235	423	406	686	89
Less than 20 percent	19 654	18 730	924	485	485	380	15	77	10	3
20 to 24 percent	23 245	21 363	1 882	1 079	1 043	780	98	146	146	11
25 to 29 percent	27 955	25 912	2 043	1 208	1 190	799	142	93	191	24
30 to 34 percent	22 273	21 021	1 252	800	745	448	55	36	104	-
35 percent or more	36 669	34 643	2 026	1 377	1 333	800	113	54	227	51
Not computed	3 849	3 647	202	107	103	28	-	-	8	-
Median	28.9	29.0	28.1	28.8	28.7	27.8	28.5	24.3	29.8	36.5
\$35,000 or more	205 334	192 964	12 370	8 340	7 772	5 074	732	500	1 178	470
Less than 20 percent	118 735	111 941	6 794	4 378	4 183	2 914	380	365	652	317
20 to 24 percent	45 886	42 655	3 231	2 262	2 090	1 309	261	92	310	95
25 to 29 percent	21 079	19 843	1 236	948	865	480	58	34	133	-
30 to 34 percent	9 546	8 924	622	453	363	224	18	-	83	29
35 percent or more	5 495	5 181	314	214	201	130	15	-	-	29
Not computed	4 593	4 420	173	85	70	17	-	9	-	-
Median	18.5	18.4	19.1	19.5	19.3	18.9	19.7	17.8	19.3	17.4

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH	
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city
Occupied housing units -----	78 188	77 243	945	679	666	532
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 493	1 468	25	25	25	25
1985 to 1988 -----	3 278	3 113	165	130	124	70
1980 to 1984 -----	3 581	3 427	154	102	102	70
1970 to 1979 -----	11 438	11 166	272	187	180	153
1960 to 1969 -----	10 042	9 889	153	74	74	68
1950 to 1959 -----	8 083	8 065	18	18	18	9
1940 to 1949 -----	8 031	8 011	20	20	20	20
1939 or earlier -----	32 242	32 104	138	123	123	117
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom -----	3 411	3 396	15	15	15	15
1 bedroom -----	17 531	17 408	123	88	88	88
2 bedrooms -----	26 999	26 525	474	317	310	281
3 bedrooms -----	21 287	21 064	223	192	186	120
4 bedrooms -----	5 943	5 854	89	56	56	17
5 or more bedrooms -----	3 017	2 996	21	11	11	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities -----	77 502	76 565	937	671	658	524
Source of water, public system or private company -----	77 432	76 627	805	626	626	524
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	75 020	74 277	743	583	583	511
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	842	834	8	8	8	8
Owner-occupied housing units -----	94	86	8	8	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	748	748	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas -----	32 346	31 967	379	333	333	316
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	2 295	2 248	47	23	23	10
Electricity -----	15 734	15 464	270	192	185	136
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	26 088	25 875	213	109	103	54
All other fuels -----	780	744	36	22	22	16
No fuel used -----	945	945	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None -----	30 186	30 082	104	92	92	76
1 -----	30 761	30 420	341	211	211	204
2 -----	13 573	13 208	365	268	255	188
3 or more -----	3 668	3 533	135	108	108	64
Vehicles per household -----	.9	.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units -----	19 742	19 290	452	312	299	179
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 980	1 904	76	59	59	42
1985 to 1988 -----	4 392	4 166	226	181	168	95
1980 to 1984 -----	2 954	2 886	68	28	28	7
1970 to 1979 -----	5 738	5 668	70	37	37	28
1969 or earlier -----	4 678	4 666	12	7	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	58 446	57 953	493	367	367	353
1989 to March 1990 -----	19 269	19 035	234	164	164	164
1985 to 1988 -----	19 271	19 101	170	140	140	126
1980 to 1984 -----	9 968	9 879	89	63	63	63
1970 to 1979 -----	7 596	7 596	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	2 342	2 342	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit -----	5 002	4 920	82	82	82	75
Householder 65 years and over -----	9 988	9 948	40	33	33	24
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 691	3 656	35	33	33	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	55	55	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	247	247	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	5 413	5 404	9	9	9	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	77 346	76 409	937	671	658	524
1.00 or less persons per room -----	70 526	69 607	919	653	640	506
1.01 or more persons per room -----	6 820	6 802	18	18	18	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	842	834	8	8	8	8
1.00 or less persons per room -----	644	636	8	8	8	8
1.01 or more persons per room -----	198	198	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	51 556	51 476	54 958	54 282	54 120	48 954
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	25 289	25 239	31 243	30 936	30 936	30 909
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	16 648	16 569	79	68	68	51
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 286	1 250	36	31	31	14
Renter-occupied housing units -----	15 362	15 319	43	37	37	37

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH	
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	10 462	10 116	346	252	246	145
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	8 902	8 561	341	252	246	145
Less than \$300	93	93	7	7	7	7
\$300 to \$399	193	186	7	7	7	7
\$400 to \$499	567	540	27	27	27	18
\$500 to \$599	528	521	7	7	7	7
\$600 to \$799	1 320	1 302	18	12	12	7
\$800 to \$999	1 153	1 130	23	23	23	9
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2 738	2 554	182	127	127	85
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1 529	1 483	46	30	30	12
\$2,000 or more	781	750	31	26	20	7
Median (dollars)	1 109	1 100	1 233	1 180	1 171	1 125
Not mortgaged	1 560	1 555	5	—	—	—
Less than \$100	27	27	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	98	98	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	344	344	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	466	466	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	335	330	5	—	—	—
\$500 or more	290	290	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	356	356	425	—	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	1 324	1 275	49	34	34	25
Less than 20 percent	121	121	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	69	69	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	38	38	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	81	69	12	12	12	12
35 percent or more	898	861	37	22	22	13
Not computed	117	117	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	1 519	1 466	53	42	42	18
Less than 20 percent	231	218	13	13	13	13
20 to 24 percent	206	206	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	146	146	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	201	196	5	5	5	—
35 percent or more	729	694	35	24	24	5
Not computed	6	6	—	—	—	—
Median	34.3	34.1	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	18.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	2 137	2 065	72	62	62	44
Less than 20 percent	684	684	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	317	317	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	212	207	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	319	287	32	32	32	20
35 percent or more	605	570	35	30	30	24
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.6	25.8	34.8	34.8	34.8	35.4
\$50,000 or more	5 482	5 310	172	114	108	58
Less than 20 percent	2 982	2 933	49	33	33	19
20 to 24 percent	844	796	48	34	34	19
25 to 29 percent	796	742	54	39	39	20
30 to 34 percent	509	496	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more	351	343	8	8	2	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.7	18.5	23.9	23.5	23.1	22.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	58 253	57 760	493	367	367	353
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	969	969	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7 249	7 242	7	7	7	7
\$200 to \$299	4 270	4 240	30	30	30	30
\$300 to \$399	4 371	4 352	19	19	19	19
\$400 to \$499	5 860	5 801	59	43	43	36
\$500 to \$599	6 874	6 840	34	34	34	34
\$600 to \$749	11 601	11 367	234	159	159	152
\$750 to \$999	11 909	11 836	73	47	47	47
\$1,000 or more	4 284	4 247	37	28	28	28
No cash rent	866	866	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	587	585	683	666	666	666
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	16 271	16 228	43	37	37	37
Less than 20 percent	665	665	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	861	861	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	1 813	1 813	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	1 200	1 200	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	9 295	9 273	22	16	16	16
Not computed	2 437	2 416	21	21	21	21
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	11 599	11 496	103	71	71	64
Less than 20 percent	1 519	1 506	13	13	13	13
20 to 24 percent	864	864	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	1 218	1 206	12	12	12	12
30 to 34 percent	1 066	1 049	17	17	17	17
35 percent or more	6 777	6 716	61	29	29	22
Not computed	155	155	—	—	—	—
Median	41.1	41.0	50.0+	33.1	33.1	32.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	14 806	14 689	117	98	98	98
Less than 20 percent	3 224	3 209	15	15	15	15
20 to 24 percent	2 109	2 109	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	2 695	2 676	19	12	12	12
30 to 34 percent	2 194	2 166	16	16	16	16
35 percent or more	4 248	4 193	55	55	55	55
Not computed	336	336	—	—	—	—
Median	28.5	28.5	34.4	36.7	36.7	36.7
\$35,000 or more	15 577	15 347	230	161	161	154
Less than 20 percent	9 454	9 325	129	91	91	84
20 to 24 percent	3 336	3 264	72	50	50	50
25 to 29 percent	1 680	1 667	13	13	13	13
30 to 34 percent	701	692	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more	236	229	7	7	7	7
Not computed	170	170	—	—	—	—
Median	18.1	18.0	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.5

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Low- rence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	2 665	2 432	233
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990 -----	78	68	10
1985 to 1988 -----	117	86	31
1980 to 1984 -----	105	96	9
1970 to 1979 -----	401	338	63
1960 to 1969 -----	324	297	27
1950 to 1959 -----	306	293	13
1940 to 1949 -----	184	181	3
1939 or earlier -----	1 150	1 073	77
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom -----	69	65	4
1 bedroom -----	546	516	30
2 bedrooms -----	897	769	128
3 bedrooms -----	858	811	47
4 bedrooms -----	223	201	22
5 or more bedrooms -----	72	70	2
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities -----	2 637	2 404	233
Source of water, public system or private company -----	2 542	2 379	163
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	2 217	2 060	157
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	20	20	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	20	20	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas -----	1 125	1 036	89
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	100	73	27
Electricity -----	476	437	39
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	911	843	68
All other fuels -----	26	16	10
No fuel used -----	27	27	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None -----	779	763	16
1 -----	995	910	85
2 -----	685	581	104
3 or more -----	206	178	28
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.1	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	913	822	91
1989 to March 1990 -----	75	65	10
1985 to 1988 -----	256	224	32
1980 to 1984 -----	120	106	14
1970 to 1979 -----	241	218	23
1969 or earlier -----	221	209	12
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 752	1 610	142
1989 to March 1990 -----	702	622	80
1985 to 1988 -----	633	594	39
1980 to 1984 -----	210	192	18
1970 to 1979 -----	195	190	5
1969 or earlier -----	12	12	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit -----	224	201	23
Householder 65 years and over -----	341	341	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	141	141	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	17	17	—
No vehicle available -----	165	165	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	2 645	2 412	233
1.00 or less persons per room -----	2 490	2 257	233
1.01 or more persons per room -----	155	155	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	20	20	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	7	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	13	13	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	53 922	52 833	63 762
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	24 688	23 712	35 756
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	530	498	32
Owner-occupied housing units -----	44	36	8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	486	462	24

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Low- rence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	586	543	43
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	481	444	37
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	6	6	—
\$400 to \$499	33	33	—
\$500 to \$599	66	53	13
\$600 to \$799	82	82	—
\$800 to \$999	44	44	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	169	149	20
\$1,500 to \$1,999	56	56	—
\$2,000 or more	25	21	4
Median (dollars)	1 025	1 012	1 092
Not mortgaged	105	99	6
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	10	10	—
\$200 to \$299	29	29	—
\$300 to \$399	42	36	6
\$400 to \$499	16	16	—
\$500 or more	8	8	—
Median (dollars)	323	323	325
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	61	55	6
Less than 20 percent	3	3	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—
35 percent or more	32	26	6
Not computed	7	7	—
Median	45.6	42.2	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	79	72	7
Less than 20 percent	15	15	—
20 to 24 percent	9	9	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	45	38	7
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	42.5	41.3	45.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	122	105	17
Less than 20 percent	50	37	13
20 to 24 percent	18	18	—
25 to 29 percent	16	16	—
30 to 34 percent	15	15	—
35 percent or more	23	19	4
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	23.1	24.3	18.3
\$50,000 or more	324	311	13
Less than 20 percent	175	170	5
20 to 24 percent	51	43	8
25 to 29 percent	59	59	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9	—
35 percent or more	30	30	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.9	17.2	20.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 750	1 608	142
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	57	57	—
\$100 to \$199	184	184	—
\$200 to \$299	82	78	4
\$300 to \$399	131	116	15
\$400 to \$499	156	146	10
\$500 to \$599	229	218	11
\$600 to \$749	354	287	67
\$750 to \$999	366	343	23
\$1,000 or more	135	123	12
No cash rent	56	56	—
Median (dollars)	604	586	673
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	522	498	24
Less than 20 percent	28	28	—
20 to 24 percent	37	37	—
25 to 29 percent	40	40	—
30 to 34 percent	10	10	—
35 percent or more	351	332	19
Not computed	56	51	5
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	392	384	8
Less than 20 percent	25	25	—
20 to 24 percent	14	14	—
25 to 29 percent	29	29	—
30 to 34 percent	61	61	—
35 percent or more	263	255	8
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	48.4	47.8	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	448	399	49
Less than 20 percent	78	53	25
20 to 24 percent	95	84	11
25 to 29 percent	108	95	13
30 to 34 percent	57	57	—
35 percent or more	80	80	—
Not computed	30	30	—
Median	26.7	27.5	19.9
\$35,000 or more	388	327	61
Less than 20 percent	232	191	41
20 to 24 percent	96	83	13
25 to 29 percent	34	34	—
30 to 34 percent	7	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	19	19	—
Median	18.4	18.6	17.4

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH	
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city
Occupied housing units	32 873	31 916	957	659	619	439
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	674	637	37	37	37	22
1985 to 1988	2 854	2 625	229	181	159	117
1980 to 1984	2 174	1 941	233	178	160	112
1970 to 1979	5 840	5 524	316	171	171	135
1960 to 1969	4 057	3 978	79	42	42	35
1950 to 1959	2 944	2 932	12	5	5	—
1940 to 1949	2 246	2 240	6	6	—	—
1939 or earlier	12 084	12 039	45	39	39	18
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	2 382	2 360	22	12	12	12
1 bedroom	8 337	8 208	129	86	86	50
2 bedrooms	9 180	8 882	298	210	182	139
3 bedrooms	7 857	7 582	275	181	175	122
4 bedrooms	3 772	3 586	186	136	130	102
5 or more bedrooms	1 345	1 298	47	34	34	14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	32 552	31 603	949	651	619	439
Source of water, public system or private company	32 185	31 381	804	586	562	439
Sewage disposal, public sewer	29 797	29 087	710	549	549	439
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	427	419	8	8	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	72	64	8	8	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	355	355	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	14 982	14 606	376	376	376	329
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 048	985	63	35	29	11
Electricity	5 999	5 823	176	90	72	48
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	10 291	9 967	324	146	130	51
All other fuels	322	304	18	12	12	—
No fuel used	231	231	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	7 582	7 568	14	14	14	9
1	12 231	11 930	301	212	192	145
2	9 985	9 467	518	333	333	229
3 or more	3 075	2 951	124	80	80	56
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	13 245	12 620	625	444	404	282
1989 to March 1990	2 148	2 058	90	53	53	16
1985 to 1988	5 551	5 235	316	267	237	181
1980 to 1984	2 537	2 395	142	75	65	46
1970 to 1979	2 196	2 134	62	44	44	34
1969 or earlier	813	798	15	5	5	5
Renter-occupied housing units	19 628	19 296	332	215	215	157
1989 to March 1990	9 599	9 435	164	136	136	104
1985 to 1988	6 996	6 838	158	79	79	53
1980 to 1984	2 045	2 035	10	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	815	815	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	173	173	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	706	703	3	3	3	3
Householder 65 years and over	2 296	2 276	20	6	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units	917	904	13	6	6	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	20	20	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	48	48	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	1 304	1 304	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	32 446	31 497	949	651	619	439
1.00 or less persons per room	25 806	24 966	840	606	574	400
1.01 or more persons per room	6 640	6 531	109	45	45	39
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	427	419	8	8	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	194	186	8	8	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	233	233	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	67 204	66 999	71 334	64 455	64 254	61 300
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 923	28 767	37 945	35 776	35 776	37 384
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 337	6 277	60	41	41	35
Owner-occupied housing units	428	402	26	26	26	20
Renter-occupied housing units	5 909	5 875	34	15	15	15

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH					
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	8 972	8 448	524	363	323	220
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage -----	8 266	7 767	499	352	312	215
Less than \$300 -----	81	76	5	5	5	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	155	155	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	201	201	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599 -----	307	272	35	7	7	5
\$600 to \$799 -----	616	596	20	9	9	9
\$800 to \$999 -----	829	791	38	25	25	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	2 778	2 527	251	182	158	125
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	1 880	1 768	112	95	85	45
\$2,000 or more -----	1 419	1 381	29	29	23	15
Median (dollars) -----	1 355	1 356	1 348	1 379	1 365	1 337
Not mortgaged -----	706	681	25	11	11	5
Less than \$100 -----	5	5	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	143	143	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	275	268	7	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	127	121	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	156	144	12	5	6	5
Median (dollars) -----	377	374	446	446	446	500+
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000 -----	277	257	20	14	14	14
Less than 20 percent -----	16	16	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	4	4	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	221	206	15	9	9	9
Not computed -----	29	24	5	5	5	5
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	1 026	1 003	23	16	16	5
Less than 20 percent -----	166	159	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	74	72	2	2	2	—
25 to 29 percent -----	89	89	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	50	50	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	647	633	14	14	14	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	41.1	41.6	36.4	38.3	38.3	50.0+
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	1 471	1 381	90	57	51	25
Less than 20 percent -----	327	321	6	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	192	187	5	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	168	146	22	22	16	—
30 to 34 percent -----	177	161	16	5	5	5
35 percent or more -----	607	566	41	30	30	20
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	31.4	31.1	33.8	35.9	37.8	39.7
\$50,000 or more -----	6 198	5 807	391	276	242	176
Less than 20 percent -----	2 723	2 588	135	85	85	53
20 to 24 percent -----	1 177	1 070	107	73	67	54
25 to 29 percent -----	975	904	71	63	45	43
30 to 34 percent -----	623	593	30	7	7	7
35 percent or more -----	700	652	48	48	38	19
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	21.6	21.5	22.8	23.6	22.7	23.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	19 567	19 241	326	209	209	157
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100 -----	124	124	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	924	924	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	839	839	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	953	950	3	3	3	3
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 712	1 663	49	23	23	12
\$500 to \$599 -----	2 655	2 633	22	15	15	5
\$600 to \$749 -----	4 387	4 255	132	97	97	82
\$750 to \$999 -----	5 227	5 130	97	48	48	38
\$1,000 or more -----	2 508	2 491	17	17	17	17
No cash rent -----	238	232	6	6	6	—
Median (dollars) -----	682	682	668	660	660	672
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000 -----	5 239	5 221	18	11	11	11
Less than 20 percent -----	41	41	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	152	152	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	350	350	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	163	163	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	3 131	3 118	13	6	6	6
Not computed -----	1 402	1 397	5	5	5	5
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	3 170	3 136	34	13	13	7
Less than 20 percent -----	150	150	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	151	151	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	130	130	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	170	167	3	3	3	3
35 percent or more -----	2 539	2 514	25	4	4	4
Not computed -----	30	24	6	6	6	—
Median -----	49.3	49.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	5 017	4 951	66	52	52	27
Less than 20 percent -----	708	708	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	827	797	30	23	23	3
25 to 29 percent -----	808	795	13	6	6	6
30 to 34 percent -----	744	753	11	11	11	6
35 percent or more -----	1 855	1 843	12	12	12	12
Not computed -----	55	55	—	—	—	—
Median -----	30.9	31.0	26.2	27.5	27.5	33.8
\$35,000 or more -----	6 141	5 933	208	133	133	112
Less than 20 percent -----	3 587	3 447	140	76	76	65
20 to 24 percent -----	1 201	1 174	27	16	16	16
25 to 29 percent -----	656	632	24	24	24	14
30 to 34 percent -----	308	308	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	294	277	17	17	17	17
Not computed -----	95	95	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.4	18.4	18.0	19.1	19.1	19.0

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area					Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Tract 108
Occupied housing units	52 670	51 333	1 337	962	899	691	175
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990	1 067	1 023	44	32	32	18	18
1985 to 1988	3 061	2 862	199	112	95	41	—
1980 to 1984	3 068	2 931	137	91	84	59	9
1970 to 1979	6 593	6 190	403	286	259	211	23
1960 to 1969	5 765	5 569	196	118	106	61	20
1950 to 1959	4 479	4 439	40	27	27	27	18
1940 to 1949	5 034	4 962	72	65	65	65	15
1939 or earlier	23 603	23 357	246	231	231	209	72
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom	3 212	3 173	39	28	28	28	—
1 bedroom	12 569	12 417	152	123	123	113	30
2 bedrooms	18 380	17 829	551	386	351	282	49
3 bedrooms	14 020	13 637	383	297	273	211	72
4 bedrooms	3 287	3 112	175	107	103	42	9
5 or more bedrooms	1 202	1 165	37	21	21	15	15
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities	51 562	50 225	1 337	962	899	691	175
Source of water, public system or private company	51 667	50 608	1 059	843	809	691	175
Sewage disposal, public sewer	49 244	48 270	974	797	780	691	175
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 091	1 077	14	4	4	4	—
Owner-occupied housing units	56	46	10	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 035	1 031	4	4	4	4	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas	26 636	26 122	514	491	491	434	104
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 170	2 123	47	40	40	30	20
Electricity	8 806	8 442	364	233	196	130	26
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	14 066	13 707	359	169	151	88	25
All other fuels	426	376	50	26	18	6	—
No fuel used	566	563	3	3	3	3	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None	19 253	19 153	100	89	89	89	39
1	20 027	19 567	460	388	374	333	107
2	10 158	9 558	600	384	345	227	24
3 or more	3 232	3 055	177	101	91	42	5
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units	9 391	8 850	541	327	268	142	—
1989 to March 1990	1 488	1 398	90	46	36	22	—
1985 to 1988	3 208	2 951	257	140	124	58	—
1980 to 1984	1 734	1 647	87	57	34	8	—
1970 to 1979	2 048	1 955	93	70	60	54	—
1969 or earlier	913	899	14	14	14	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	43 279	42 483	796	635	631	549	175
1989 to March 1990	19 967	19 487	480	370	370	339	101
1985 to 1988	15 132	14 859	273	228	224	173	62
1980 to 1984	5 331	5 296	35	29	29	29	12
1970 to 1979	2 363	2 363	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	486	478	8	8	8	8	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit	6 216	6 061	155	135	135	135	61
Householder 65 years and over	3 079	3 051	28	28	28	28	12
Owner-occupied housing units	753	744	9	9	9	9	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	50	50	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	210	210	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	1 890	1 883	7	7	7	7	—
Complete plumbing facilities	51 579	50 256	1 323	958	895	687	175
1.00 or less persons per room	41 189	40 004	1 185	835	772	583	132
1.01 or more persons per room	10 390	10 252	138	123	123	104	43
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 091	1 077	14	4	4	4	—
1.00 or less persons per room	647	633	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	444	444	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	55 141	54 542	64 935	69 313	68 719	56 418	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 591	23 485	29 270	28 350	28 382	26 695	25 015
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	15 843	15 708	135	116	116	106	47
Owner-occupied housing units	475	475	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	15 368	15 233	135	116	116	106	47

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hillsborough County (pt.), NH				Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH	
	Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Tract 108
Specified owner-occupied housing units	5 269	4 824	445	255	220	105
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	4 587	4 172	415	229	194	87
Less than \$300	25	25	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	72	72	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	160	160	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	235	228	7	7	7	7
\$600 to \$799	532	503	29	21	21	19
\$800 to \$999	614	574	40	16	16	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 565	1 401	164	115	90	36
\$1,500 to \$1,999	903	765	138	51	41	9
\$2,000 or more	481	444	37	19	—	—
Median (dollars)	1 206	1 179	1 418	1 354	1 343	1 260
Not mortgaged	682	652	30	26	26	18
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	27	27	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	206	202	4	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	264	255	9	9	9	9
\$400 to \$499	98	89	9	9	9	9
\$500 or more	87	79	8	8	8	—
Median (dollars)	355	352	411	422	422	400
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	471	455	16	9	9	9
Less than 20 percent	15	15	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	30	30	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	39	39	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	23	23	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	328	312	16	9	9	9
Not computed	36	36	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	757	707	50	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	136	136	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	103	103	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	29	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	82	74	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more	407	365	42	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	36.4	35.6	48.9	—	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 101	1 022	79	55	55	37
Less than 20 percent	307	280	27	27	27	19
20 to 24 percent	156	156	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	89	81	8	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	202	182	20	18	18	18
35 percent or more	347	323	24	10	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	29.9	29.6	31.1	30.1	30.1	19.7
\$50,000 or more	2 940	2 640	300	191	156	59
Less than 20 percent	1 522	1 410	112	91	74	37
20 to 24 percent	561	502	59	44	36	—
25 to 29 percent	382	336	46	19	19	13
30 to 34 percent	242	191	51	31	21	9
35 percent or more	233	201	32	6	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.6	19.2	23.2	20.5	20.6	18.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	43 141	42 349	792	631	631	549
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	867	860	7	7	7	7
\$100 to \$199	4 998	4 983	15	15	15	15
\$200 to \$299	2 527	2 475	52	52	52	52
\$300 to \$399	2 694	2 648	46	27	27	27
\$400 to \$499	3 810	3 716	94	88	88	78
\$500 to \$599	5 577	5 466	111	100	100	100
\$600 to \$749	9 981	9 706	275	211	211	180
\$750 to \$999	9 105	8 979	126	69	69	60
\$1,000 or more	3 148	3 082	66	62	62	30
No cash rent	434	434	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	612	612	625	612	612	597
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	13 351	13 225	126	107	107	97
Less than 20 percent	608	608	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	774	774	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	1 282	1 282	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	683	673	10	10	10	10
35 percent or more	8 166	8 071	95	76	76	66
Not computed	1 838	1 817	21	21	21	21
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	9 274	9 113	161	137	137	127
Less than 20 percent	1 013	999	14	14	14	14
20 to 24 percent	555	555	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	781	773	8	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	690	666	24	24	24	24
35 percent or more	6 162	6 047	115	91	91	81
Not computed	73	73	—	—	—	—
Median	46.5	46.6	44.7	42.7	42.7	41.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	10 344	10 148	196	161	161	161
Less than 20 percent	1 831	1 816	15	15	15	15
20 to 24 percent	1 526	1 474	52	52	52	52
25 to 29 percent	2 057	1 977	80	62	62	62
30 to 34 percent	1 759	1 738	21	12	12	12
35 percent or more	3 044	3 016	28	20	20	20
Not computed	127	127	—	—	—	—
Median	29.3	29.4	26.9	26.1	26.1	26.8
\$35,000 or more	10 172	9 863	309	226	226	164
Less than 20 percent	5 906	5 735	171	127	127	111
20 to 24 percent	2 323	2 243	80	52	52	48
25 to 29 percent	1 084	1 043	41	30	30	18
30 to 34 percent	489	482	7	7	7	7
35 percent or more	253	243	10	10	10	10
Not computed	117	117	—	—	—	—
Median	18.6	18.5	19.3	19.2	19.2	18.1

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston--Lawrence--Salem, MA--NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Nashua city, Hillsborough County, NH
	Mossachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Nashua, NH PMSA	Total	Nashua city	Tract 108	
Occupied housing units -----	1 383 647	1 280 056	103 591	62 829	56 566	29 346	2 278
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	14 704	12 896	1 808	1 045	931	302	116
1985 to 1988 -----	87 596	70 054	17 542	10 659	9 405	3 908	45
1980 to 1984 -----	80 985	67 088	13 897	8 300	7 338	3 508	185
1970 to 1979 -----	194 254	167 292	26 962	16 547	13 716	6 281	173
1960 to 1969 -----	187 918	170 750	17 168	10 039	9 422	5 276	145
1950 to 1959 -----	176 459	168 726	7 733	4 181	4 043	2 587	197
1940 to 1949 -----	105 087	101 532	3 555	2 131	2 012	1 333	214
1939 or earlier -----	536 644	521 718	14 926	9 927	9 699	6 151	1 203
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	24 624	24 022	602	343	343	273	44
1 bedroom -----	206 875	197 495	9 380	5 898	5 714	4 212	592
2 bedrooms -----	388 954	357 881	31 073	18 529	16 792	9 724	758
3 bedrooms -----	482 896	441 896	41 000	24 431	21 583	10 268	686
4 bedrooms -----	219 098	200 860	18 238	11 591	10 215	4 185	154
5 or more bedrooms -----	61 200	57 902	3 298	2 037	1 919	684	44
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 379 080	1 275 742	103 338	62 662	56 416	29 278	2 239
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 288 081	1 223 903	64 178	46 013	44 334	28 706	2 278
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 044 058	993 408	50 650	39 240	38 537	27 558	2 278
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	3 989	3 737	252	164	151	53	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 719	1 537	182	114	101	25	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	2 270	2 200	70	50	50	28	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	524 901	500 697	24 204	22 925	22 916	18 622	1 460
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	25 656	19 710	5 946	3 286	3 011	536	64
Electricity -----	167 677	152 107	15 570	9 062	7 396	3 230	191
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	638 544	587 551	50 993	23 670	20 050	6 409	539
All other fuels -----	24 214	17 469	6 745	3 830	3 137	507	15
No fuel used -----	2 655	2 522	133	56	56	42	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	171 685	167 457	4 228	3 059	2 974	2 404	534
1 -----	484 647	457 596	27 051	17 098	15 925	10 098	1 033
2 -----	521 081	470 813	50 268	30 353	26 860	12 791	551
3 or more -----	206 234	184 190	22 044	12 319	10 807	4 053	160
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	865 571	790 192	75 379	44 238	38 860	17 300	614
1989 to March 1990 -----	54 108	48 096	6 012	3 616	3 194	1 421	14
1985 to 1988 -----	196 419	171 428	24 991	15 023	12 866	5 496	117
1980 to 1984 -----	124 795	110 992	13 803	7 848	6 708	2 634	116
1970 to 1979 -----	199 304	181 243	18 061	10 564	9 193	3 943	84
1969 or earlier -----	290 945	278 433	12 512	7 187	6 899	3 806	283
Renter-occupied housing units -----	518 076	489 864	28 212	18 591	17 706	12 046	1 664
1989 to March 1990 -----	162 936	151 082	11 854	8 082	7 703	4 919	632
1985 to 1988 -----	182 966	172 136	10 830	6 998	6 577	4 390	593
1980 to 1984 -----	81 077	77 782	3 295	2 036	1 979	1 547	219
1970 to 1979 -----	58 448	56 909	1 539	975	947	796	126
1969 or earlier -----	32 649	31 955	694	500	500	394	94
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	16 745	14 963	1 782	1 198	1 169	943	278
Householder 65 years and over -----	318 337	304 508	13 829	8 382	7 982	5 037	473
Owner-occupied housing units -----	201 943	191 900	10 043	5 885	5 528	3 144	234
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	1 280	1 171	109	59	59	15	—
No telephone in unit -----	3 267	3 115	152	92	92	70	10
No vehicle available -----	90 289	88 093	2 196	1 547	1 529	1 205	198
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 379 658	1 276 319	103 339	62 665	56 415	29 293	2 278
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 364 607	1 262 364	102 243	62 084	55 908	29 019	2 222
1.01 or more persons per room -----	15 051	13 955	1 096	581	507	274	56
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	3 989	3 737	252	164	151	53	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	3 895	3 658	237	149	136	38	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	94	79	15	15	15	15	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	62 044	62 495	57 313	58 684	58 401	55 727	33 408
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	32 817	32 715	34 600	34 184	33 879	32 401	24 395
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	95 844	91 244	4 600	2 926	2 782	1 953	410
Owner-occupied housing units -----	27 928	25 957	1 971	1 055	965	526	81
Renter-occupied housing units -----	67 916	65 287	2 629	1 871	1 817	1 427	329

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Boston-Lowrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA				Hillsborough County (pt.), NH		Noshua city, Hillsborough County, NH	
	Massachusetts (pt.)	New Hampshire (pt.)	Noshua, NH PMSA	Total	Noshua city	Troct 108		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	658 683	599 364	59 319	35 079	30 858	13 397	345	
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	469 492	420 803	48 689	28 907	25 000	10 148	170	
Less than \$300 -----	2 928	2 746	182	52	25	12	-	
\$300 to \$399 -----	13 906	13 262	644	334	334	185	-	
\$400 to \$499 -----	27 026	25 579	1 447	827	806	518	14	
\$500 to \$599 -----	32 204	29 829	2 375	1 257	1 176	590	25	
\$600 to \$799 -----	63 670	57 902	5 768	3 152	2 830	1 259	49	
\$800 to \$999 -----	64 888	57 876	7 012	4 240	3 730	1 602	34	
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	147 555	127 744	19 811	12 288	10 491	4 256	48	
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	71 137	62 841	8 296	5 029	4 146	1 315	-	
\$2,000 or more -----	46 178	43 024	3 154	1 728	1 462	411	-	
Median (dollars) -----	1 096	1 085	1 168	1 185	1 169	1 102	794	
Not mortgaged -----	189 191	178 561	10 630	6 172	5 858	3 249	175	
Less than \$100 -----	458	419	39	11	11	8	-	
\$100 to \$199 -----	7 120	6 652	468	201	191	107	8	
\$200 to \$299 -----	61 040	58 549	2 491	1 409	1 357	915	102	
\$300 to \$399 -----	69 821	65 521	4 300	2 378	2 312	1 372	65	
\$400 to \$499 -----	28 617	26 584	2 033	1 262	1 155	565	-	
\$500 or more -----	22 135	20 836	1 299	911	832	282	-	
Median (dollars) -----	333	331	353	361	358	338	282	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	78 579	73 480	5 099	2 859	2 695	1 498	113	
Less than 20 percent -----	8 186	7 777	409	197	181	96	9	
20 to 24 percent -----	9 786	9 169	617	379	379	268	8	
25 to 29 percent -----	8 549	8 087	462	269	260	162	18	
30 to 34 percent -----	7 114	6 810	304	173	173	104	-	
35 percent or more -----	41 211	38 124	3 087	1 724	1 602	810	56	
Not computed -----	3 733	3 513	220	117	100	58	22	
Median -----	38.2	37.8	45.1	45.0	44.2	39.1	40.2	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	92 942	85 230	7 712	4 134	3 720	1 808	78	
Less than 20 percent -----	41 958	39 526	2 432	1 265	1 190	728	30	
20 to 24 percent -----	11 033	10 166	867	468	428	212	18	
25 to 29 percent -----	7 679	7 009	670	344	319	106	7	
30 to 34 percent -----	6 489	5 848	641	326	300	126	16	
35 percent or more -----	25 761	22 659	3 102	1 731	1 483	636	7	
Not computed -----	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	
Median -----	22.0	21.5	29.2	29.9	28.8	24.2	22.5	
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	119 885	107 080	12 805	7 577	6 622	2 778	93	
Less than 20 percent -----	54 371	50 474	3 897	2 245	2 088	1 092	41	
20 to 24 percent -----	14 002	12 410	1 592	937	820	300	35	
25 to 29 percent -----	14 647	12 708	1 939	1 154	1 026	402	17	
30 to 34 percent -----	12 378	10 399	1 979	1 211	1 004	459	-	
35 percent or more -----	24 469	21 071	3 398	2 030	1 684	525	-	
Not computed -----	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	
Median -----	22.0	21.2	27.4	27.6	27.0	24.9	20.8	
\$50,000 or more -----	367 277	333 574	33 703	20 509	17 821	7 313	61	
Less than 20 percent -----	225 636	208 999	16 637	10 049	9 134	4 159	30	
20 to 24 percent -----	56 495	49 658	6 837	4 259	3 613	1 476	25	
25 to 29 percent -----	41 759	36 546	5 213	3 199	2 585	890	6	
30 to 34 percent -----	22 842	19 848	2 994	1 927	1 566	514	-	
35 percent or more -----	20 454	18 432	2 022	1 075	923	274	-	
Not computed -----	91	91	-	-	-	-	-	
Median -----	16.6	16.2	20.2	20.2	19.7	18.1	20.1	
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	515 659	487 784	27 875	18 351	17 503	12 003	1 664	
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	4 586	4 451	135	95	95	70	-	
\$100 to \$199 -----	42 134	41 185	949	670	670	489	57	
\$200 to \$299 -----	25 855	24 925	930	581	581	487	99	
\$300 to \$399 -----	31 527	30 308	1 219	873	873	683	221	
\$400 to \$499 -----	46 023	43 089	2 934	1 705	1 658	1 238	307	
\$500 to \$599 -----	65 743	61 110	4 633	2 775	2 690	1 977	376	
\$600 to \$749 -----	114 323	106 899	7 424	4 944	4 698	3 496	413	
\$750 to \$999 -----	113 879	107 899	5 980	4 187	3 938	2 397	164	
\$1,000 or more -----	57 490	54 485	3 005	2 157	1 955	998	9	
No cash rent -----	14 099	13 433	666	364	345	168	18	
Median (dollars) -----	647	646	658	671	668	646	543	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	103 701	100 185	3 516	2 453	2 386	1 885	391	
Less than 20 percent -----	4 668	4 607	61	55	55	48	16	
20 to 24 percent -----	10 920	10 731	189	128	128	95	9	
25 to 29 percent -----	12 609	12 293	316	196	196	138	6	
30 to 34 percent -----	6 922	6 639	283	199	199	139	351	
35 percent or more -----	57 640	55 416	2 224	1 564	1 506	1 204	9	
Not computed -----	10 942	10 499	443	311	302	261	-	
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	82 595	78 656	3 939	2 697	2 641	1 983	417	
Less than 20 percent -----	6 655	6 488	167	115	115	90	16	
20 to 24 percent -----	6 346	6 242	104	89	89	68	32	
25 to 29 percent -----	8 133	7 700	433	267	267	210	18	
30 to 34 percent -----	7 727	7 285	442	322	322	213	67	
35 percent or more -----	51 121	48 411	2 710	1 859	1 803	1 383	284	
Not computed -----	2 613	2 530	83	45	45	19	-	
Median -----	42.8	42.8	43.5	43.7	43.4	42.9	39.9	
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	129 046	120 810	8 236	4 990	4 833	3 169	380	
Less than 20 percent -----	18 905	17 996	909	470	470	365	70	
20 to 24 percent -----	22 575	20 709	1 866	1 063	1 027	764	146	
25 to 29 percent -----	27 006	25 004	2 002	1 185	1 167	776	83	
30 to 34 percent -----	21 478	20 244	1 234	791	736	439	27	
35 percent or more -----	35 290	33 267	2 023	1 374	1 330	797	54	
Not computed -----	3 792	3 590	202	107	103	28	-	
Median -----	28.9	29.0	28.1	28.8	28.7	27.8	24.1	
\$35,000 or more -----	200 317	188 133	12 184	8 211	7 643	4 966	476	
Less than 20 percent -----	115 917	109 226	6 691	4 304	4 109	2 849	350	
20 to 24 percent -----	44 753	41 569	3 184	2 232	2 060	1 291	92	
25 to 29 percent -----	20 490	19 283	1 207	930	847	462	25	
30 to 34 percent -----	9 284	8 669	615	446	356	217	-	
35 percent or more -----	5 353	5 039	314	214	201	130	-	
Not computed -----	4 520	4 347	173	85	70	17	9	
Median -----	18.5	18.4	19.1	19.5	19.4	18.9	17.7	

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA -----	4 171 643	12.8	1 650 710	12.8	NASHUA CITY, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, NH—				
Massachusetts (pt.) -----	3 871 990	12.7	1 535 199	12.7	Con.				
New Hampshire (pt.) -----	299 653	14.2	115 511	14.1	Tract 111 -----	6 066	10.4	3 612	10.6
Nashua, NH PMSA -----	180 557	14.0	69 508	13.8	Tract 112 -----	4 578	15.8	1 626	15.9
					Tract 113 -----	4 854	16.2	1 417	15.8
					Tract 114 -----	8 591	11.9	3 314	11.6
					Tract 115 -----	2 460	14.7	1 090	15.1
					Tract 143 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
					Tract 171 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY (PT.), NH					REMAINDER OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, NH				
Total -----	160 776	14.1	62 769	13.9	Tract 121 -----	5 784	14.9	1 973	14.8
Nashua city -----	79 662	13.1	33 383	12.9	Tract 122 -----	7 626	11.4	2 960	11.4
					Tract 123 -----	6 120	14.5	1 969	15.1
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY (PT.), NH					Tract 131 -----	5 516	15.5	1 845	15.8
Total -----	19 781	13.0	6 739	13.0	Tract 141 -----	4 560	11.9	2 206	11.9
Londonderry CDP -----	10 114	11.7	3 472	11.8	Tract 142 -----	11 224	12.3	3 633	12.2
					Tract 143 (pt.) -----	6 372	11.5	2 076	12.1
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN HILLS-					Tract 151 (pt.) -----	4 333	15.9	1 469	15.4
BOROUGH COUNTY, NH					Tract 152 -----	4 735	16.4	1 710	16.4
Tract 143 -----	6 372	11.5	2 076	12.1	Tract 161 -----	2 345	16.9	957	15.9
Tract 171 -----	5 705	16.1	2 006	16.1	Tract 162 -----	9 450	11.7	3 836	11.7
					Tract 171 (pt.) -----	5 705	16.1	2 006	16.1
NASHUA CITY, HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, NH					Tract 180 -----	2 410	46.1	881	45.7
Tract 101 -----	5 101	16.7	1 825	15.8	Tract 190 (pt.) -----	3 112	14.2	1 247	15.1
Tract 102 -----	6 013	12.0	2 866	11.7	Tract 195 (pt.) -----	1 822	40.1	618	41.3
Tract 103 -----	8 878	11.4	3 359	11.8	TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN ROCKING-				
Tract 104 -----	5 023	10.7	2 080	11.4	HAM COUNTY, NH				
Tract 105 -----	3 880	15.8	1 847	15.6	Tract 34 -----	15	46.7	8	25.0
Tract 106 -----	5 065	12.9	2 353	12.2	Tract 37 -----	6 850	11.9	2 562	11.9
Tract 107 -----	1 780	14.0	1 131	15.6	LONDONDERRY CDP, ROCKINGHAM COUNTY,				
Tract 108 -----	6 211	11.7	2 786	11.5	NH				
Tract 109 -----	6 172	12.6	2 329	12.2	Tract 34 (pt.) -----	14	50.0	7	28.6
Tract 110 -----	4 990	15.1	1 748	15.3	Tract 35 (pt.) -----	16	12.5	6	16.7
					Tract 37 (pt.) -----	3 407	12.0	1 181	12.0
					Tract 39 -----	6 677	11.4	2 278	11.7
					REMAINDER OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY, NH				
					Tract 33 (pt.) -----	47	19.1	12	16.7
					Tract 34 (pt.) -----	1	—	1	—
					Tract 37 (pt.) -----	3 443	11.8	1 381	11.8
					Tract 38 -----	6 176	15.9	1 873	16.1

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as “Arab” and “West Indian” were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The “West Indian” category excluded “Hispanic” groups such as “Puerto Rican” and “Cuban” that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, “American” is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, “American” was tabulated but included under the category “Ancestry not specified.”

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under “Place of Birth.”)

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as “high school graduate(s)” —persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was “Less than 9th grade.”)

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave “medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology” as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded “barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade” from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were “higher” than professional school degrees, which were “higher” than master’s degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310								
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451							
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947							
Two persons.....	8,076								
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547						
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515						
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990					
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619				
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572			
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259		
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828	
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933
									\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

*Samoa*n—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoa" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoa or Western Samoa.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units,

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, “seasonal/recreational/occasional use” combined vacant units classified in 1980 as “seasonal or migratory” and “held for occasional use.” Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as “price asked” for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent’s estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for “specified units” exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category “Less than \$10,000” is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category “\$500,000 or more”

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under “Derived Measures.”)

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
11-20	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
21-40	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
41-60	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
61-80	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
81-100	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

121-140	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—New Hampshire

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.6
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.6
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.5
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.7
Household type.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.8
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.8
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.4
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS



D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a.** List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b.** If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

- 2.** Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

- 4.** Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

- 5.** Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

- 6.** If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

- 7.** A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a.** Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b.** If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*, print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home* to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark No, temporarily ill if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark No, other reasons if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																									

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD									
Last name		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No									
First name											
Middle initial											
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative		H5a. <i>If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —</i> Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No									
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female											
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____ <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____											
a. Age b. Year of birth _____ 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 8 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 9 0 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0 9 0 9 0		H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other									
H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms		H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more									
H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?											
H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more											
b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No		FOR CENSUS USE <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">A. Total persons</th> <th style="width: 25%;">B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant</th> <th style="width: 25%;">D. Months vacant</th> <th style="width: 35%;">G. DO ID</th> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="3" style="vertical-align: top;"> 0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9 </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Con'tn <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1 </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 </td> </tr> </table>		A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO ID	0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Con'tn <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> 1A <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant			D. Months vacant	G. DO ID						
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	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced										
	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____										

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —


H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1

Last name First name Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? 

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- ☐ Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11
- ☐ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- ☐ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- ☐ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ☐ No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- ☐ 1987 to 1990 ☐ 1970 to 1974
- ☐ 1985 or 1986 ☐ 1965 to 1969
- ☐ 1982 to 1984 ☐ 1960 to 1964
- ☐ 1980 or 1981 ☐ 1950 to 1959
- ☐ 1975 to 1979 ☐ Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- ☐ No, has not attended since February 1
- ☐ Yes, public school, public college
- ☐ Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?

Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- ☐ No school completed
- ☐ Nursery school
- ☐ Kindergarten
- ☐ 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- ☐ 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
- ☐ 9th grade
- ☐ 10th grade
- ☐ 11th grade
- ☐ 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
- ☐ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
- ☐ Some college but no degree
- ☐ Associate degree in college — Occupational program
- ☐ Associate degree in college — Academic program
- ☐ Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
- ☐ Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- ☐ Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- ☐ Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)



14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

- ☐ Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person
- ☐ Yes — Skip to 15a
- ☐ No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country 

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)


(2) Name of county in the U.S. (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. 

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No — Skip to 16

b. What is this language? 

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ☐ Very well ☐ Not well
- ☐ Well ☐ Not at all

16. When was this person born?

- ☐ Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a
- ☐ Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

- ☐ Yes, now on active duty
- ☐ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ☐ Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18
- ☐ No — Skip to 18

b. Was active-duty military service during —

Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- ☐ September 1980 or later
- ☐ May 1975 to August 1980
- ☐ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ☐ February 1955—July 1964
- ☐ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ☐ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ☐ World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
- ☐ Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)


- ☐ No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.


Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?

If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.



a. Address (Number and street) 

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office 

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No, outside the city/town limits

d. County e. State f. ZIP Code 

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab ☐ Skip to 28

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle — ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes — \$.00
☐ No — Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People*: Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry*: Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction*: Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms*: Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments*: Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade*: Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations*: Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) Issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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